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PITTSBURGH—APRIL 19, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

No. LXXXIX.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 15.

MR. WHITE:—The Senate have passed the appropriation bill with sundry important amendments, and returned it to the house, and it has been ordered to be re-printed. The School appropriation of $200,000 is retained; $160,000 is set apart for domestic creditors, and the cancellation of relief notes is restricted to $50,000 per quarter. Sundry other amendments are added, which change the provisions of the bill materially. The Allegheny County Cemetery bill passed the Senate to-day. This is all of importance in that body.

In the House, the business has been progressed in with commendable speed. The first business was the consideration of the resolution fixing the final adjournment of the legislature. The house finally, after a great many amendments and speeches, decided by a vote of 55 to 25 to adjourn on the 29th instant. So we have the "beginning of the end" of this most important session. On the 29th this legislature will adjourn, *sine die*, either clothed with honor or sunk in deep disgrace—either to meet their smiling families and greeting constituents, or to go down to their graves "unwept," dishonored, and unhung. They will try to steer clear of this last dilemma, as all prudent men should; but whether they will be able to do so remains yet a problem.

The "act to reduce the State debt" was taken up next. Mr Bush offered to amend the bill by laying a tax of 20 cents per ton of 2000 lbs. on all anthracite and bituminous coal at the pit's mouth. Mr. Straub offered to amend by adding a tax of 70 cents per thousand on all lumber, *at the mill*, sawed and offered for sale.—Both these amendments were lost. Yeas 31, Nays 57. Mr Sankey offered further to amend, by inserting that where personal property sufficient cannot be found to pay the taxes on any real estate, and when the owner neglects or refuses to pay the same within two years, in that case the real estate shall be sold as unseated lands now are, for the payment thereof. This amendment he subsequently withdrew, stating that he should renew it during the progress of the bill. A great variety of amendments, in one form and another were offered, some with one result, and some with another, but all being ostensibly to perfect the crudities of the act. At last, on motion of Mr Brady, the House were brought to a *direct vote* on the question of laying a *three mill tax* on all the taxable property of the State. Upon this a brief, but very forcible, aye, powerful, and practical debate ensued Mr. Smith of Berks was the only opposer of the measure, and it is only doing him justice to say, that he would not only go for taxation, but for a tax of a much higher per centum, if he could be satisfied that the money raised would be honestly and faithfully expended.

Mr. Cooper made a powerful appeal to the House, as did Mr. Brady. The crisis had come, the event had to be met; there could be no dodging; the issue was honor and faith redeemed—or, repudiation and infamy. Speaker Snowden made a feeling appeal to the House, in this, her *last great* trial. The rubicon had to be passed, and he said, as did all the other advocates of the tax, that with them, self immolation on the altar of duty was of no moment. They could return to their homes, with the glorious consciousness of having performed imperative duty, and in after years could point back to this day, on the records of Pa, to the brightest and most happy period of their lives. Mr. McManus also followed in his usual happy style, and seeming to have no cares on the subject, except those of his constituency, he came boldly up to the charge, against the attacks of all the Sidney Smiths in the world. The yeas and nays told the story.—Yeas 56, Nays 30, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Anderegg, Bennet, Boal, Brackenridge, *Brady*, Bright, Brush, Bush, *Butler*, *Carson*, Coleman, *Connor*, *Cooper*, *Cummins*, (Mifflin,) *Dunlap*, Edson, Elliott, Fatzinger, Gibson, *Gould*, *Herr*, *Hinchman*, Ireland, *Jordan*, *Kerr*, Knox, Laning, *Lawrence*, *Linton*, Macmanus, *Musser*, *M'Ewen*, M'Fadden, *M'Williams*, *Nicholson*, O'Bryan, Porter, Roumfort, *Sankey*, Shattuck, *Shaw*, Shindell, Smith (Clearfield), *Smith*, (Lancaster,) Smith, (Phila co.,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Snyder, Straub, *Thompson*, *Toland*, *Trego*, Tustin, *Whitaker*, *Whitman*, Wilson, Snowden, Speaker.—56

NAYS.—Messrs. *Adams*, Ambrose, Bachman, *Blair*, *Brooke*, *Carpenter*, Cumming, (Fayette,) Cummins, (Butler,) *Dickey*, Dotts, Eckles, *Hall*, Herman, Hill, Hineline, *Kauffman*, Kugler, Long, *Metzger*, Moore, Morgan, M'Caslin, M'Kinley, *Parke*, Potteiger, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Monroe,) *Strauss*, *Urban*, Weber —30.

Whigs in *Italic*. Fourteen members were absent, as follows: Messrs Bailey, Bishop, Cook, Deal, Evans, Farrell, Hammer, Heck, Merrifield, M'Carty, Picking, Russell, Stine, Sturgeon.

The House then adjourned, in good glee.—The bill was then passed to the 33d section, without material alteration. Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, offered a new section, which provides, that the several assessors shall take an oath before entering on their respective duties, that they will justly and truly appraise the taxable property, contemplated in the bill, and all trades and occupations, &c. at their *cash* value, without fear, favor or affection. So help them God. The House then adjourned. The bill will have gone through the House to-morrow. There is some doubt of the Senate.

Z.

SHAMEFUL.—The Post of yesterday publishes an article from AMOS KENDALL on duelling, probably the same which was so extensively circulated in Connecticut on the eve of the election. AMOS "steals the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," and pretends to the utmost horror of duelling, and quotes scripture with the most sanctimonious face to suit his purposes. His tender conscience is terribly shocked at the conduct of MR. CLAY in fighting a duel, and such is his anxiety to promote morality by opposing Mr. C. as a duellist, that he even *lies* to effect his purpose. This is the same AMOS KENDALL who has supported and flattered Gen. JACKSON for the last dozen years, and who, in his biography of JACKSON, has defended and sustained him in his heartless and cold-blooded *murder* of the unfortunate DICKERSON. AMOS can see awful immorality in CLAY for fighting a duel, although he never injured any one in so doing, or ever manifested a disposition to kill his adversary, while he can praise and laud Gen. JACKSON's coolness and bravery, in taking deliberate aim at his unarmed victim, and shooting him through the heart.

If the Post thinks to make political capital out of such unblushing, disgraceful hypocrisy as this, it is mistaken. The people of this community are opposed to duelling, let them find it where they will, in Mr. CLAY or any other man, but they will not very patiently listen to a despicable, hypocritical attempt to injure Mr. CLAY, by a press which supported General JACKSON and yet supports him. Let the Post come out and condemn Gen. JACKSON's murderous duelling, and make atonement for its wrong in supporting him, and then people will give the editor credit for some sincerity in his "*philipics*" against duelling. His present course is not only in bad taste, but it is such rank, mean hypocrisy that it is disgusting to any man of decency. No greater scoundrel, no more unprincipled demagogue, and no more detestable hypocrite ever lived than AMOS KENDALL. The Post does well to copy from such a source. Does a fellow feeling exist between the editor and AMOS?

We do not pretend to defend Mr. CLAY for fighting duels. We consider them wrong under any and all circumstances, but we cannot listen with patience to a homily read to us on Mr. CLAY's duelling by AMOS KENDALL and the editor of the Post, who have defended JACKSON in his brutal murder. Mr. CLAY has fought duels, two we believe, but he never injured any man, and it cannot be proven that he had any wish to do so. A man may yield to the imperative law of custom, and fight a duel, without being in intent a murderer, or being animated with a desire to injure his adversary. He may wish, in obedience to a barbarous code, to maintain his own honor, and with that he may be satisfied. How different was the case of Gen. JACKSON, who, after his adversary had fired, took deliberate aim, and sent his victim quickly to the bar of God.

We repeat again, we do not, and will not, defend duelling in any man, under any circumstances; yet we can see a great difference in the amount of guilt incurred, by the different motives which may influence a man to commit the rash act. At the same time, when any one preaches us a sermon on duelling, or any other sin, we wish him to pull the beam out of his own eye, before he attempts to extract the mote from his neighbor's.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY—MR. WEBSTER—MR. CLAYTON.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in an article on the Vice Presidency, gives the following interesting facts, which do great honor to the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware.

In expressing our doubts of the *policy* of nominating Mr. Clayton because he resides in what is nominally, a Slave State, we assumed as a matter of course, that he was a slaveholder; and from a feeling of respect to the opinions of a large class of our fellow-citizens of the North, we cheerfully, as is our custom, waived our own feelings and predilections in his favor. But in this assumption, we were in error. Mr. Clayton *is not now and never has been, a Slave-holder* in the ordinary acceptation of the term; and what is more, *he has never even employed Slave labor*! But this is not all. Mr Clayton, at the early age of twenty-one—poor, unestablished in his profession, and with a mother and two sisters to support—*at the solicitation of his father's Slaves*, involved himself in debt, and borrowed the means of purchasing the slaves of his deceased father, every one of whom, *he succeeded in* MANUMITTING *through their own labor and by the use of the first fruits of his profession*!!

☞The Chronicle of yesterday in an article on the libel cases, has the following good hit:

"In regard to the editor of the Age, we think he has thrust himself into a quarrel where he had no business. His position strikes us as similar to that of a terrier dog, who runs barking and snarling at a couple of fighting mastiffs. Annoyed at his interference, one or other of the big dogs bites him, and when he gets out of the scrape into which he has foolishly thrust himself, some bystander hits him a kick for meddling with what did not concern him."

Late Bermuda papers state that the slave trade of Cuba is rapidly on the increase. During the last two months upwards of 2000 Africans have been landed on the Island directly from the coast of Africa.

PORTLAND.—The municipal election in Portland, on Friday last, resulted in the election of Mr. GREELY, the Whig candidate for Mayor, by a large majority.

The Columbia (Pa.) Spy says that the body of a drover, supposed to be named William Hagerty, was found on the 6th inst. lying across the track of the Pennsylvania railroad near West Chester. It is thought that Hagerty was first murdered and his body then dragged and placed across the railroad that the night line might pass over him, and thus lead to the inference that the cars had caused his death Unfortunately for the murderer, the cars come down on the other track, and the body was discovered in the morning just as it had been placed.

THE CASE OF JUDGE ELLIOTT.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 7th inst. states that the Senate of the State, setting as a Court of impeachment, on the evening of the 6th instant, found Judge ELLIOTT guilty of the four articles preferred against him—the majority being on two of the articles 10 yeas and 4 nays, and on the other two 11 yeas and 3 nays. They then unanimously resolved, that Judge ELLIOTT be forthwith removed from his office, and that it be considered vacant. They also unanimously resolved that this verdict should not, nor was it meant to, affect the legality or validity of the certificates of naturalization issued by Judge ELLIOTT.

A SUICIDE.—A lamentable case of self-destruction occurred on Wednesday about noon, in the person of a Mr. PHILLIP HOFFMAN, a German, and wire-worker by trade. He was a drunkard, and while on a spree at the house of a Mr. GUY, about a mile above the second lock on the Monongahela, cut his throat with a razor, and died in a quarter of an hour. He is said to have been an excellent workman, and has been about Pittsburgh 5 or 6 years.

OUTRAGE AND DEATH.—Three men are in jail at Schenectady, N. Y. on charge of causing the death of a woman named JANE GILLESPIE, of Oswego, on the 23d ult. The Reflector says, they took the woman from a wagon and compelled her to follow them to this city, on foot through the mud Arrived here, then took her to an unoccupied house in Governor's Lane, near the river, where they remained all night, violating and otherwise abusing her. On the morning of the 23d, at about 7 o'clock, screams of distress were heard to issue from the house—and those who arrived there, witnessed an awful spectacle—the woman lying on the floor, her clothing entirely burnt from her, and she literally roasted alive! She was immediately taken to the alms house, where she was properly cared for, and she lingered till the next morning in great agony, when she expired.

EXPLOSION AT NORWICH, CONN.—A tremendous concussion was felt at Norwich, between 3 and 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, caused by the explosion of a building about three quarters of a mile from the town, in which some 80 to 100 kegs of powder had been stored.—The bodies of 4 boys were found in the vicinity, but though life was not extinct, they were so stunned as to be incapable of giving any account of the cause of the explosion.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

MONDAY, April 15, 1844.

SENATE.

THE TARIFF.—A brilliant speech was then made by Mr. Choate of Mass., in continuation and conclusion of his speech commenced on Friday last. The speech to-day was mainly in defence of Massachusetts and her legislation upon the subject of the Tariff, and particularly in reply to Mr. McDuffie. Mr. McDuffie interrupted Mr. Choate once during these answers, in a manner which Mr. C. regarded as rude, though he did not suppose, he said, it was so designed. Mr. McDuffie appeared excited and left his seat. Mr Choate continued, and closed with a peroration which charmed all ears by its eloquence and strength. The speech is pronounced one of the most eloquent ever made in Congress, and was listened to by a great crowd of hearers. Mr Bagby of Ala, rose to continue the debate, but yielded to a motion to postpone the subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF.—Mr. McKay moved to suspend the rules in order to submit a motion to go into Committee of the Whole upon the Tariff Bill. The yeas and nays were ordered. the vote excited great interest, as the result was very doubtful. It was finally announced—ayes 84, noes 95.

The Army Appropriation Bill was taken up and finally passed, after which the House adjourned. During the day, Mr. Darragh presented a memorial adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and environs, without distinction of party, protesting against any refluction of the tariff of 1842.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 15th.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship Sheridan, Capt. Depeyster arrived yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 14th ult., bringing us London and Liverpool papers to the 13th; for an early delivery of which, we are indebted to the politeness of Capt. D.

The papers are unusually barren of interest, and with the exception of the News from India by the Overland Mail, there is no intelligence of any sort of importance. The British have had two desperate battles with the Scindians, and have beaten them in both instances, and made important additions to their already over grown empire in India.

A grand entertainment had been given to O'Connell at Birmingham, and on the evening of the 12th of March, the grand dinner to the great Agitator took place at Covent Garden Theatre. This affair appears to have gone off with great *eclat*, the company being very numerous, very noisy, and very enthusiastic. Mr. T. Duncombe, the radical member of Parliament, was in the Chair, having on his right hand the "illustrious guest," on the left the Marquis of Shrewsbury. Among the Guests we see the names of Olazaga the Spanish refugee, and "General Washington Barron;" who this latter magnate is, we do not know. Several pungent speeches were made on the occasion, Mr. O'Connell's of course the most so. He was so much pleased with the enthusiasm of his reception that he was actually glad of his conviction.

Prince Albert was about to make a visit to his mourning relations in Germany.

Sir Henry Halford, the celebrated Physicain, is dead.

We are sorry to see a further decline of ⅛ in the price of Cotton, though the business in the article was brisk. In Flour there was a downward tendency.

From the Ohio Observer.

VOICES.

A VOICE FOR THE PRINTER.

Pity moveth me to plead for the printer. I have been in his *sanctum*. He sat in it with a knitted brow. Before him was a heap of crabbed manuscript. The printer was troubled.

"What aileth thee, O printer." He answered not, neither did he regard it. I drew anigh, and looked over his shoulder. His eye was fixed in a sore puzzle, on that mysterious pile. And, verily, deep matter of puzzle was there. That so imposing *manuscript* was well nigh *nondescript*. Like Greek, unto him that hath not once got his tongue around the mysteries of Greek, were the "pothooks and trammels" the eye did there encounter. It would have puzzled Sanchaniathus himself to have unravelled them. It was as if a crow had careered upon it roughshod. The mystery was solved. The printer was *striving to be wise above what was written*. Else, I saw that he would get no wisdom at all.

Again I saw him troubled. The pile before him was vast. The manuscripts there were many and huge. A weighty pile was that, if it be weighed in the balances. He complaineth now of that same weighty pile. "It would do him vast pleasure to please all his correspondents." He would like to put the whole bulk of their matter in the paper—It is "pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print," and he would fain gratify an innocent pleasure, even when "there's nothing in't."—But, indeed, he printed his paper only once a week; indeed he has but four pages in his paper; a part of those four pages must be taken up with advertisements and notices; indeed, he must have a modicum of editorial for his readers; indeed, they must needs read of what is going on in Congress, off there in Europe and in Asia, and down here in the legislature; indeed, they gape a little after the marvellous, and must have a tolerable slice of good stirring accidents, murders, &c., every week to fill up this craving; indeed, they are social, and like to hear the news; indeed, all the societies and agents want me to print their doings; indeed, the poet hath quite a corner, all his own; indeed, I must extract good pieces from other papers;] indeed, I must introduce extracts from sermons and books; and indeed, I have a host of other kind correspondents besides thyself. We like this fine wheat in our paper, after it has been threshed, and winnowed, and ground, and bolted. But these dear correspondents do not always choose to take this trouble. They take pity on our *craving wants*, and think it a vast charity in them to furnish merely the *raw materials*, whereby it cometh to pass, that they bring the whole grain,—wheat, shorts, chaff, bran and all, to cast into our hopper; our mill ever groaneth with these crude productions. I have made a calculation lately, and find that I cannot get above four pieces of a page each into one paper. Alas, how, then, can I crowd *twenty* into *part of one side* of it. Ye, potent in mathematical lore, solve ye me this mystery.

I have just been again with the printer. I went, if peradventure I might find him relaxed to spend with him a pleasing hour. Alas, vain presumption! for what relaxation happeneth to the printer? He stood at the door of a close room grieving in spirit. The last of his stock of paper lay on the floor. He must needs have more paper. Now the paper maker requireth pay; but silver and gold had he none: yet the paper he must have. The sore pinch of the matter then was this, "shall I now adventure myself into the presence of the paper maker?" He dived into expedients until the sweat stood upon his brow. "My credit," thinks he, "alas that is an old story." "A mortgage on the press;" "another tug at borrowing?" At last he was driven to extremities. In his desperation, a mad thought presented itself "My subscribers?" He trembled a moment under the cruel suggestion, became pale as he struggled with the tempter, then resisted him and was calm. He shook his head at so hopeless a resource, and went forth to devise what expedients he might. In the fulness of his soul he told me all, how it cost somewhat to get a press and type; how his workmen, moreover, must have their pay; and how it was a solemn fact that he himself had to be supplied betimes with clothing and food.

I will go no more unto the printer. I will not resort thither, least I may hear of further troubles. Printer, if thou will dig in such a pit of troubles, thou must dig alone, for I cannot help thee!

And yet, my heart is moved for the printer. Would to God that his correspondents did write so that he could read; or that they would not write such interminable and unformed pieces; or, that the paper-maker would not require the lucre at his hand; or, that the press and types would walk unbought into the office; or, that the workmen would live on air; or that the printer would be content to subsist without wearing of apparel and digesting of victuals; or that—*tempter avaunt!* I was about to say, *that his subscribers would pay for their paper!* Printer, I bid thee and thy sorrows farewell!

VOX

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 20, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XC

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 16, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—If I was the embodiment of *a committee of the whole*, so that I could *rise*, *report progress*, and have leave to *sit again*, it would, doubtless, add to the *length* if not the *importance* of my next letter; but, as that privilege is denied me, (and of course ought to be denied every one else,) I am forced to put down in "*black and white*," the legislative history of this day. The Senate have been principally engaged in considering the flood of private bills, which the house, under our new rule of proceeding, pour upon them like a flood. Among others, they have passed the bill to incorporate the East Liberty Turnpike Company, and it is in the hands of the executive. The amendments made by the house to the bill extending the time for building the bridge over the river at the borough of Birmingham, in Allegheny county, also passed the Senate. The House of Represent's took up and passed *forty-seven* private bills to day. The act which passed the legislature a few days since, providing for a new trial of the *Flanagans* has met with a veto from Chief Justice Gibson. He says, that all his brethren, with the exception of Judge Huston, concur in the opinion, that the law is *unconstitutional*, and cannot be regarded. He has addressed a letter to the Governor on the subject, which was promptly laid before the House. I heard the opinion read; and, according to my powers of apprehension, the opinion is more "*nice* than *wise*," at any rate, the poor devils will have to hang at last. God bless them. May their sins be forgiven them, and they prepared to appear without "spot or blemish" before that Court whose decrees are certain and final.

Z.

☞The Post says it is *credibly* informed that Mr. CLAY is in favor of JOHN TYLER's scheme of Annexation. This is one of the Post's slanders. We do not believe Mr. CLAY *is* in favor of this scheme, and more than that, we do not believe that the Post has any *credible* information of such a fact. If it has, let it be given to the public. The Post, as one of the Pensioned presses, is only doing its expected work in making these declarations.

☞ We were quite surprised this morning by the article of our young friend DUMARS, of the Chronicle. We cannot but feel obliged to him for his volunteer defence of us against the attacks of the graceless scamp FOSTER; though that contemptible creature is hardly worth a notice from any honorable man, except to strip the cloak of hypocrisy from his disgusting moral deformities. However, we thank our friend DUMARS all the same.

SOMETHING FOR FARMERS.

Mr. ISAAC HARRIS of this city has received from our Representative, the Hon. CORNELIUS DARRAGH, a package containing corn, wheat, barley, and other seeds of choice varieties, obtained from the Patent office at Washington. These seeds Mr. DARRAGH wishes Mr. HARRIS to distribute among the farmers of this county. Those wishing them will to do well to call soon. This attention to the interests of our farmers by Mr. DARRAGH must be grateful to the tillers of the soil.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A man named Robert Murtland, residing in Westmoreland county, about 30 miles from the city, committed suicide yesterday morning, a short time before 7 o'clock, by leaping off the upper Bridge. He is thought to have been deranged, as he has been subject to such fits for several years. He was on a visit in the 5th Ward with his sister-in-law, and had wandered away from her house shortly before that time, while a boy was holding his horse. Not coming back, some anxiety was felt for him, and on search being made, his hat, gloves, and handkerchief were found on the upper Bridge between the second and third piers. It appears that he had gone on to the Bridge, and after divesting himself of these articles leaped over He was seen in the river half way between the Bridge and Aqueduct throwing up his hands for help, but it came too late. He was a temperate man, a bachelor, and the owner of a fine farm in Westmoreland county. His body was not recovered at 5 o'clock yesterday evening.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The following is the official vote at the special Election in the 13th Congressional District held on the 5th inst. compared with the Presipential vote of 1840:

	Pollock W.	*Snyder L.*	*Harrison*	*V.B.*
Lycoming	1,512	1,358	1504	2181
Nothumber'd	1,425	1,420	1351	2187
Union	1,937	1,137	2423	1518
Clinton	500	589	637	649
Total	5,376	4,504	5915	6535

Pollock's majority 872: Van Buren's do. in '40 620; Whig gain 1492. That will do.

The New York Tribune says that suits have been commenced by gentlemen of that city against the Postmaster General, and one or two of his subordinates, for illegally opening letters passing through the United States Mail.

"THE WHIG PARTY AND TEXAS."

The Pittsburgh Gazette copies a single paragraph of an article under this head, from our paper, of the 28th of March, and indulges in sundry ill-natured remarks about it, which are as unbecoming to our friend White, as they are unjust to us. We certainly desire no controversy with one whom we have always considered a gentleman and a Christian, and have regarded as a personal friend—and had Mr. White given our *reasons* for the opinion he quotes, we should have made no complaint of his course. This, however, he has not done.

This is the introduction to an article of considerable length by our old friend BURLEIGH, in which he defends himself against the remarks which he refers to. He says the reason he pronounced the course of the Whig party in relation to annexation "heartless, selfish and unprincipled," was that the Whig party suddenly took up the "Anti-annexation cry on the eve of an important election, and exhibited a zeal against annexation, which, contrasted with their former apathy, was perfectly astounding." That the Whig party strove to make it a *party question*," which the Freeman says it is not, and that no sooner was the Connecticut election over, than a great a change took place, and the Whig press pronounced the Texas flurry blown over, &c.

Now, in reply to all this, we remark, that the reason the Whig press took up the "Anti-Annexation cry" on the eve of the Connecticut election, was, that the nefarious scheme of JOHN TYLER was first then disclosed to the country, and of course the opposition was then first manifest. There has been, for years, a general expression of opposition to the measure, by the Whig press, but this opposition exhibited itself more prominently, of course, when TYLER's scheme was first broached.

As to making it a *party* question, we ask the Freeman how the Whig party have made it such a question. The scheme is broached, and the Whig press oppose it energetically because they believe it wrong. On the other hand the Locofoco press silently acquiesce in the measure, or openly advocate it. If it thus takes on a party aspect, is the Whig party to blame? Would Mr. BURLEIGH have the Whig press remain silent until the act is consummated?

As to the statement that the Whig press is less active since the Connecticut election, the charge is not correct. There was for a few days a lull in their opposition by some portions of the Whig press, from a conviction that the danger had blown over, but the largest part of the press has never ceased its opposition, and the leading papers raised the warning cry when they discovered the false security in which some of their brethren were resting. At the present time the opposition of the Whig press is nearly universal, although we are not on the eve of the Connecticut election.

We have a better opportunity of judging of the spirit of the Whig press, probably, than our friend BURLEIGH, and we can assure him he is much mistaken in his remarks. We have been a careful observant of this question, since its first inception, and the manly and consistent stand of the Whig press in opposing annexation, affords us the only ground of hope that the scheme will not be finally consummated.

What the Freeman says in relation to Mr. EVERETTS' case we let pass. We do not believe that Mr EVERETT's confirmation depended upon any such degrading acts as it refers to, which are alike dishonorable to Mr. EVERETT, and the Senate. Mr BURLEIGH has permitmitted his zeal to outrun his discretion. We still think Mr. BURLEIGH did great injustice to the Whig party in his remarks, and we doubt not he will yet see great reason to be glad on account of the very course he so bitterly condemned.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The letter of Mr. WALKER, and of Mr. WILKINS, advocating the annexation of Texas have been distributed in immense quantities in this county and probably all through the country. The United States mails are burdened with these documents, franked by high public officers, who send them abroad to convert the public mind to the support of this dangerous measure If any feel inclined to listen to the specious argument offered by Mr. WALKER, and reiterated by Mr. WILKINS, we ask them to give the following reply to some of those arguments a candid perusal. It is published in the New York Evening Post, a Locofoco free-trade paper, and about the only Locofoco paper in the country which opposes annexation. It is an extract from one of a series of articles on the subject. We choose this from a mass of matter, because it comes from a writer of the same party to which Mr. WILKINS and Mr. WALKER belongs. We consider this an unanswerable reply to the arguments of Mr. WALKER that the acquisition of Texas will promote the interests of the Northern States, and of Pennsylvania in particular. The writer in the first place answers Mr. WALKER's argument in reference to the importance of Texas as a boundary of defence against the encroachments of England, and then proceeds as follows:

The leading, indeed, the only considerable inducement held out in Mr. Walker's pamphlet, is the prospect that Texas will furnish a great market for the mining and manufacturing productions of the northern and middle states. The most elaborate production of his treatise consists of an effort literally to purchase the support of the North. A trifling inconsistency may be noticed: Texas, as a mart for slaves, is to assist in draining the old slave States, and in extirpating the institution. As a market for the products of the free States, it is indefinitely to augment their resources, indefinitely to increase their productions. It would be desirable to know why the same cause is to produce effects so different. But Mr. Walker has in some respects, rightly appreciated the character of our people. During the fifty five years of independent existence, under our present form of government, only three have been consumed in war; nearly two entire generations have been devoted exclusively to the pursuit of material acquisition. There can be no doubt that, in some respects, profound peace and advancing luxury have exercised an injurious influence upon the national character. That "fierce spirit of liberty" which, seventy years ago, Mr. Burke so beautifully depicted as equally our glory and our strength, scarcely breathes in us with equal vigor. The spirit of party, and the love of gain, are the two master impulses that agitate our bosoms; and two foes more dangerous to human virtue, and more injurious to national character, are not to be named. Political divisions, growing out of great national questions, are the life-blood of a free people; party spirit, sectional cabals, selfish intrigue, destroy the very existence of public virtue. The pursuit of wealth, as leading to independence, is the most honorable occupation of peace. The mere acquisition of property for the gratification of appetite, or the satisfaction of luxury, poisons the springs of private virtue. These two ills combined, waste our country, and our national and commercial existence bears on every hand the impress of their terrible ravages. It is these spirits, and especially the latter, that are now called to the aid of this new measure. Every consideration of national faith, and national justice, is coolly set aside, that the manufacturers of the east, the farmers and miners of the middle States, may reap more abundant profits.

There can be no doubt that if Texas becomes a great and prosperous country, she must be a large consumer of the products of the free States. There is no doubt that as a rival power, her competition may seriously affect the planters of the Carolinas and of Louisiana. It must do so in any event. But are these the only considerations, are they the leading considerations to govern the conduct of a wise or of a Christian people? No spirit is so surely self-destructive as that which grasps at gain without stopping to inquire as to the means that are to be used The mere pursuit of riches, unchecked by moderaion, unchastened by principle, is sure to be visited by the judgmen of the Almighty. The American race was planted in this western world not merely to clear forests, dig canals, construct railroads, plant cotton, grow sugar, and amass wealth. For higher and nobler objects were, we fondly hope, the foundations of this vast empire laid. To hold up to the world the spectacle of a great, free, self-governed country, bearing for its motto equality and justice, a refuge for the oppressed of the old world, a warning to tyrants, and an incitement for the brave and good of every age; these were the objects for which the desolate shores of America were sought; for which the men of the revolution labored. And has it all resolved itself into an increase of the dividends of Lowell, or an augmented profit upon the mines of Pennsylvania?

"All this," said Mr. Burke, in that profound speech on conciliation with America, made seventy years ago, which if listened to might have changed or checked the destinies of two Empires—"all this I know well enough will sound wild and chimercial to the profound herd of those vulgar and mechanical politicians who have no place among us—a sort of people who think that nothing exists but what is gross and material, and who therefore, far from being qualified to be directors in the great movement of empire, are not fit to turn a wheel in the machine. But to men truly initiated and rightly taught, those ruling and master principles which in the opinion of such men as I have mentioned have no substantial existence, are in truth every thing, and all in all. Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom, and a great empire and little minds go ill together."

We have not the slightest doubt, however, that Mr. Walker has greatly exaggerated the growth and value of Texas. He supposes it to increase with the rapidity of Louisiana—We see no reason to believe that its advance will, in any assignable proportion keep peace with it. The vast difference between the growth of the free and the slave states is too familiar to require remark. Louisiana does not owe her rapid growth to her own resources: she has been fed by the whole valley of the Mississippi. Slaveholding Louisiana may thank Heaven that she is the outlet of a great, free country. Where is the population of a similar kind that is to nourish Texas? The rivers of Louisiana take their origin in the densely peopled, industrious states of the north. The rivers of Texas rise in uncultivated mountains. The products of the free states pour downwards to Louisiana. The population of Texas must struggle upwards from the seacost prairie to the hills. A mere cotton and sugar growing country, in the latitude of Morocco, nourished by no back population, at present consisting of a mere strip of fertile land along the sea, destitute of good harbors,[*] and above all "birth struggled" by slavery, is deficient, in our judgment, in some of the first elements of greatness. It may indeed have a rapid, as it were a convulsive growth, at the start, like Mississippi and Alabama, and will slacken its career from the same causes. This is not a matter in which it becomes one to speak with confidence, but there seems abundant reason to doubt whether the promised consumption of Texas has not been greatly overrated, and whether we are not asked to barter our birthright for a mess of pottage.

Mr. Walker writes so much like a partizan in this matter, with so much excitement and under so great and evident a bias, that I confess with perfect respect to his motives, I greatly doubt the accuracy of his statements. To seduce Pennsylvania, we are told that Texas "has no mines of coal or iron"—(Globe edition of Mr. Walker's Letters, p. 21) This is material every way. If without coal or iron, Texas is one of the feeblest countries on the globe, she must be forever a mere cotton growing district. But it is not so; all the accounts concur in stating that she possesses both Newell says, p. 172, "*iron ore is found in abundance in the east, north, and middle parts of Texas; and bituminus coal also on the upper Colorado* equal to that of Pittsburgh." Kennedy says, vol. 1, p. 117, "*iron ore is distributed in profusion* throughout Texas;" and p. 118, "*coal, both bituminous and anthracite*, abounds from Trinity River to the Rio Grande"—so that Pennsylvania may not find it such an excellent bargain after all, and may peradventure catch a rival instead of finding a customer.

But we are told by Mr. Walker that the annexation of Texas is essential to the existence of the present tariff. For a slave holding advocate of slavery, and a Southern opponent of the tariff, to urge this measure upon the ground that it will be prejudicial to slavery, and beneficial to the tariff, is certainly what the lawyers call using the license of counsel to its full extent; and we may well be permitted to doubt whether arguments so urged against the known prejudices and interests of the advocate, are entitled to the merit of sincerity. Can they claim any other merit?

If indeed the independence of Texas could so far affect the tariff as to compel Congress to approach the revenue line of duty, that of itself, would, in our minds, be the strongest possible argument against annexation. Such a result would be received with delight, not only by the southern interest to which Mr. Walker so exclusively belongs, but by all those at the north who look farward with anxious desire to the moment when the shackles shall be struck off the limbs of trade, and in the expressive language of Franklin, "exchanges shall be as free among all nations as between the counties of England"

The annexation of Texas urged upon us for the support of the present tariff! This is indeed a potent argument, addressed by a democrat, a southerner and a planter, to the manufacturers of Lowell! The fraternal tie which binds them, is well known to be strong; and we, who for years have been struggling to establish but a partial fredoom of trade are called upon to yoke in with the manufacturers of the east in support of a system that we have ever denounced as unequal and unjust. The argument is as insulting to our reason as it is odious to our feelings.

But how stand the facts? Mr. Walker's argument is briefly this. That Texas, as a neutral power, will be flooded with the manufactures of England: that no system of custom houses will be sufficient to command the line of the Sabine, the Red River and the Arkansas, and that thus the whole west must be deluged with her productions. How stands the case on our northern boundaries? Four thousands of miles of rivers and inland seas divide us from the colonies of England. Has the tariff been found ineffectual on that frontier? Is it not perfectly notorious that the woollen and iron manufactures of England are so bulky in proportion to their cost, that smuggling on any great scale is out of the question, and that although England has all Canada for her depot, the amount of contraband articles introduced into the country, is altogether insignificant. And yet, what England cannot effect with the help of the St. Lawrence, the lakes and Canadas, she is to effect by penetrating the wilderness of the southwest, without depots or communications—without, indeed, at present, any internal communications whatever.

Mr. Walker tells us, in so many words, that unless Texas is re-annexed, "the commerce of the country will be transferred from New York and the ports of the North, to the free ports of Texas." That is to say, that New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the Great West, now supplied through New York, Boston and Philadelphia—and into which vast territory neither Canada, the St. Lawrence nor the Lakes enable England to smuggle anything worth naming—that these same States will be supplied with contraband goods through Texas, lying from four hundred to one thousand miles to the south. Can any more preposterous proposition be started? And the argument is just as false in regard to the southern as the northern States.

The tariff, unfortunately, is vastly too strong to be overthrown by smuggling; nothing but an enlightened and liberal legislation can accomplish it; and its opponents have as little to hope from the annexation as its friends to dread from the independence of Texas.

But the worst argument of the friends of annexation is yet to come. We are told (Mr. Walker, p. 16) that if Texas is not annexed, the south and southwest must separate from the north and unite with Texas. The sordid, anti-national and unpatriotic character of the movement cannot be better understood than by this argument. The south, unless gratified in this point, will unite with Texas to prevent free trade and perpetuate slavery. If this is the issue, in God's name, so be it. We have heard this cry of disunion so long, that it has begun to lose its terrors. If the south prefer Texas to the north, let them try the exchange. But it is absurd. The south cannot separate from the north. The mere agricultural portion of the country cannot separate from the manufacturing and commercial. Nor does the south desire it. Deceived and inflamed by party leaders, they are often unwise, violent and unreasonable. But the south, bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, will not persist in any course of conduct dangerous to their material interests, at war with every true national feeling, and fatal to liberty.

VETO.

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[*] "Galveston," says Mr. Kendall, vol. 1, p. 20, "in a commercial point of view, is the most important place in Texas, yet no vessel larger than an ordinary sloop-of-war, can cross the bar at the highest tide. The harbor is considered far from safe, yet is one of the best on the entire coast from the Rio Grande to the Sabine."

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, April 16, 1844.

In *Senate*, a large number of petitions against the admission of Texas, and against any change in the existing Tariff, were presented. The Post Office Bill was then taken up and discussed during the day without any final action. During the day messages were received in writing from the President. There was a rumor that the Texas Treaty had been sent in, but the report was not true.

In the *House* the day was spent on the Rhode Island question.

☞The Lancaster Examiner, in an article urging the sale of the Public Works, says "it is no unusual occurrence in Lancaster county to hear respectable farmers and men of property declare, in the most resolute terms, that they will never pay another cent of State tax, so long as the public works remain in the possession of the State. And we have no manner of doubt that if the voice of Lancaster county could be heard, at this moment, nineteen-twentieths of her voters would call upon our Representatives to oppose the tax bill, unless it contain a provision for selling every railroad and canal belonging to the Commonwealth."

☞ The following humorous debate about *Salt River* took place in the House of Representatives at Washington:

Mr. Dromgoole (Loco) inquired whether there had been any survey of the river alluded to in the amendment proposed. To this Mr. Schenck (Whig) replied, there had, very recently by *certain* Connecticut *Surveyors*, who reported it in good condition for Whig craft *bound down*, and in excellent navigable order for Locofoco craft *bound up*, and therefore he thought appropriation for such an object unnecessary, as he could assure the gentleman that *the Connecticut report cou'd be relied upon*.

A Washington letter in the N. York Courier says:—"There is a rumor current in the city that Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. TYLER have differed, the word quarrelled is used, in relation to some of the stipulations of the treaty, and that it is signed by Mr TYLER and not by Mr. CALHOUN."

SPIRIT OF THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 16th.—Flour.—The receipts yesterday went off principally at $3,67. A choice lot of ninety brls brought $3,75—Whiskey—Was rather dull at the canal yesterday at 18½c. per gallon.—*Gazette*.

LOUISVILLE, April 15th. The business of the week has been very brisk. And in the city is considerable greater than last season.—Cotton—In Cotton there has been but little doing. The stock in hand is about 2500 bales, which is quite as large as the market would warrant. Bacon—The price had receded still further. Hog round is quoted at 3¼ a 3½c; Hams at 3½a3¾c; Shoulders 2½c. From store, about ¼c. advance would be required. Flour, the stock is light and there have been very few sales. The last sale at the River was at $3,90 for superfine. Sales of 100 bbls. is reported at $4; superfine at retail $4.12½ and $4,50—Flaxseed—The demand is good at 90a100c. Lard is quoted at 4¾a5c., with small transactions.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Business tolerably fair. Flour—Dull sales range from $3,62½ to 3,75. Wheat, 60a70c. Corn, 25a30c Beans, 75a87½c. Flaxseed, brisk at $1 per bushel.—Bacon, dull and tending downward, clear sides 3¼a3½, shoulders, 2¼a2½. Hams 3a3½c in good shipping casks. In bulk will not command so much. Lard, 3½a4½c as in quality. Hempseed $1,25. Beeswax, 26a26½c. Dried Peaches, $1,25 and dried Apples $1 per bushel. Lead, Sales 2,500 pigs at $2,78; $2,75 quoted as highest offered at date. Hemp; receipts heavy, large sales dew-rotted at $72a75 per ton; lots in loose order quoted at $65a70. No sales water rotted.—*Republican*.

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PITTSBURGH—APRIL 23, 1844

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XCIII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 19, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—As the session draws to a close, the *incidents* of the *programme* of business disappear. The noisy, captious, dictatorial swell of *certain members* calms down, as does the courage of a dog on the application of cold water. The House are exceedingly modest in their *wordy* consumption of time, although there are certain ones whose *windy valor* gets the better of the sober judgment of the *remaining members* of the House. Some few have *gone* to their *farms* and *merchandise*, and *one* has "married a wife" and his time is employed in another quarter. But the closing of the drama is near by, and all seem desirous to *work*; well would it have been if these members had felt and practiced their obligations with the same assiduity at an earlier hour.—However, "*to err is human*, to *forgive divine*," and let us not cherish any ill feelings towards those who, *perhaps*, may have erred unwittingly.

The *House* took up and passed the bill from the Senate compelling the Tide Water Canal Company to receive *one-tenth* of its notes for tolls, and the rest of the day has been spent in discussing the amendments of the Senate to the General Appropriation bill. It afforded, from hour to hour, matter for *eloquent debate*, but very little for recrimination. Party slang and countersigns have been pretty much exhausted, and the "*sober second thought*" wheels all into strict *business line*. *Short speeches*, and *action*, is the order of the day. The appropriations to the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries occupied considerable time, but finally was disposed of, by granting $8000 to the Eastern, and $5000 to the Western. To the 26th section, which provides for the payment of the interest on the funded debt, due 1st February, 1844, and to become due 1st of August, 1844, Mr. Cooper offered an amendment, providing that the Auditor General shall settle a claim for interest due the Harrisburgh Bank, on a $50,000 loan, made in 1838, upon the note of private individuals, and which was expended in the repair of the "Huntingdon Breach."

This was warmly opposed, and as warmly advocated. Thaddeus Stevens and Jos. Ritner, came in for a share, although the mention of their names was *studiously avoided*. The bank claimed $3,402 interest, but were willing to take $2,700, and have the matter closed.—This looked a little suspicious to my eye; for I could not well appreciate the generosity of a corporation that would forgive the drawers and endorsers whose notes she held, and who were *each and every* responsible so large an amount for the sake of the *ready pay* of the remainder. The amendment was lost by a *tie vote*, 40 to 40. So generosity for once availed nothing. If the Bank had insisted on the *full payment* of her dues, she would have got all. Her generosity was a strong argument against her.

The Senate took up the bill to incorporate the Dauphin County Bank, and knocked it in the head, 13 to 14. Banks find little favor, money is scarce, rent high, members uneasy, weather fine, love of country in the ascendant, fair prospects ahead, all jolly—and it may be the aspect will change within a few days, when the Senate let out their pent up influence on the important bills. We shall see. Z.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

We are called on to recount another distressing occurrence which transpired yesterday morning at the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, belonging to BAILEY, BROWN, & Co., foot of Wayne st. A little after six o'clock A. M., one of the five boilers belonging to the principal engine, exploded about 5 feet from the front end, and on the side next the engine at which the engineer was on duty. The wall, only two bricks thick, was blown out, and the full blast of steam struck the unfortunate man—his name THOMAS UPDEGRAFF, a native of Lancaster co., ty, about 34 years of age. One thigh and jaw badly mutilated, besides being scalded all over to such a degree very little skin was left. He died a few minutes before 11 o'clock, A. M., spending his last moments commending his soul to his Maker in prayer. He leaves a wife and three children unprovided for. No other person was injured.

CLAY CLUB MEETING.

The Young Men's Clay Club held a meeting on Saturday evening, at the usual time and place. A bust of HENRY CLAY was presented to the Club by R. R. R. DUMARS, on behalf of Mr. C. YEAGER, and a resolution thanking Mr. YEAGER was unanimously passed. A resolution was adopted declaring each member of the Club a delegate to the Baltimore Convention. The following resolution was also unanimously passed.

Resolved, That C. S. EYSTER, THOS. H. BIGHAM, and ANTHONY DRAVO be a committee to make arrangements with Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, the Hon. T. M. T. McKennan of Washington county, Pa., and other prominent leaders of the Whig party who may be present at the Whig Convention to be held in Baltimore May 1st, 1844, to address *this Club* on their return from that Convention.

A committee, consisting of D. M. CURRY, S. K. PALMER, and GEO. YOUNGSTON, were also appointed to take measures to form a Clay Glee Club. It was also resolved to publish a part of the Constitution of the Clay Club in the Whig papers, with the names of the officers, &c. This Club is a very efficient and active agent in the good cause, and will doubtless do much to promote the success of Whig principles.

☞An anti-annexation meeting was held in Philadelphia on Thursday evening last. It was very largely attended, and strong resolutions were passed against the present action of the Government.

☞ The Globe, on Thursday last, after an ominous silence, took ground *in favor of annexation*. The excuse the editor gives for his silence was that he had the *ear-ache*. It will be well if he don't have the heart-ache before he is done with it. The Globe being the organ of Van Buren and the Locofoco party, that party may now be considered as fairly committed to the measure.

The Texas Plot Thickens.

Every day reveals some new phase in the Texas plot, and exhibits still more clearly the pertinacious determination of JOHN TYLER and his backers and advisers to carry the scheme through at all hazards. The Madisonian now boasts that the object can be accomplished without a two thirds vote in the Senate, by a joint resolution of both houses, which will only require a majority. This, it is said, can be accomplished in a few days. It may be that JOHN TYLER will not send the treaty to the Senate at all, but will try the joint resolution project. The National Intelligencer in commenting on this remarks.

"We do not know what others may think of "this matter, but, in our apprehension, the "news of such an outrage, if meditated, hav"ing succeeded, would be the knell of consti"tutional government."

The Intelligencer of Saturday, in proof that this project of a joint resolution is seriously thought of in the event of the treaty failing in the Senate, copies the extract quoted below from the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who the Intelligencer says can be as much relied on for a knowledge of the views of the Administration, as if he were the President himself.

"I wrote you some time ago, that *in case the 'Senate rejects the Treaty, the question will come 'before both Houses in the shape of a joint reso'lution*; Texas claiming to be originally a ter'ritory of the United States, and possessed of 'the requisite population to form a State. *In 'that case, I can assure you the Annexation can 'be carried*; there being a sufficient number of 'Democratic votes in both Houses, who will 'go for Texas *as a party measure*, and a suffi'cient number of Southern Whigs, who, join'ed to the Democrats, will make the requisite 'majority."

"In reference to the probable conduct of 'Mexico, in case of Texas being annexed, it 'is understood that Gen. Almonte, the Mexi'can Minister in this place, pretends to care 'very little one way or another, and that he 'and Sir Richard Pakenham preserve a very 'dignified silence on the subject. No diplo'matic correspondence on *that* point has as yet 'occurred; but the friends of Texas pretend 'that Mexico will march her troops into the 'disputed territory before the Treaty of An'nexation will be ratified, and that, therefore, 'General Almonte is instructed by his Gov'ernment not to interfere with the question as 'it now stands."

In view of all these alarming facts, the Intelligencer remarks:—"We can easily conceive the facility with which a 'joint resolution' can be made to accompany such a report, and how expeditiously, by the party machinery of the *Previous Question*, so readily resorted to on all occasions, the House may be brought, *instantaneously* and *without debate*, to a vote upon even so momentous a proposition as that for uniting the destinies of this country to those of Texas.

"Those honest and confiding Editors and Correspondents of newspapers, who have been from time to time proclaiming that 'all's well' until the Treaty has actually been matured, seem to be disposed to repeat the cry with respect to the final disposition of this question We wonder at the slumberous apathy which, regarding this portentous question, seems to have overcome the public sentinels."

Is it not high time the whole country was aroused to a sense of the danger lowering over us. If the people have any desire at all to prevent annexation now is the time to speak out. The danger is near at hand, and it is imminent. A desperate effort is now to be made, before this Congress adjourns, to secure this object of JOHN TYLER's unhallowed ambition and thirst for power and office.

It is a matter of gratulation to the people of this district that they have a representative there whom they can trust in this emergency. Had WILKINS still been our representative, he would have given a vote for Texas, contrary we believe to the wishes of four-fifths of the people.

☞The question of Texas annexation is one of such supreme importance, overtopping every other as much as the Andes do the Alleghenies, that our readers will not be surprised if we keep the subject constantly before them in all its various phases. The following article, from the National Intelligencer, which paper most ably and perseveringly opposes annexation, contains matter for deep thought, and profound examination. The "great constitutional question" spoken of will shortly be decided, and on its decision depends, in a great degree, the future welfare of the country:

GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

In the New Orleans Daily Morning Herald—the standing head of which is "*For President of the United States* MARTIN VAN BUREN, *subject to the decision of the National Convention*"—we find in the course of publication a series of essays upon one feature of the Annexation Question which *we* have hardly dared to approach. We refer to the absence of any constitutional authority for making the proposed annexation. Though we see very clearly, as every reader must, the distinction between uniting the destinies of this country to that of any foreign Power and the mere acquisition of territory by purchase from another Power, yet the general acquiescence in the purchase of Louisiana (notwithstanding Mr. Jefferson's own opinion of its unconstitutionality) has had the effect to blind even us, in some degree, to the constitutional objections to the "Treaty of Annexation."

The writer of the articles to which we refer delineates these objections as with a pencil of light. After reading his argument, it seems almost impossible to doubt upon the subject.

His first number was employed in showing that, before the adoption of the present Constitution, the treaty-making power was incompetent to consummate the admission of a foreign and independent Nation into the American Union. His second number, now before us, discusses the point whether the same power is competent to such an act under the Constitution as it stands.

An inspection of the written instrument called the Constitution (this writer says) will show that the States delegated no such power to any department of the General Government as that of admitting foreign nations into the league, as is now proposed in the annexation of the nation of Texas. And unless it can be shown that a power is "necessary," in order to carry some specifically granted power into effect, then such annexation of the foreign nation of Texas becomes a plain, palpable, and dangerous infraction of the national compact, calling for a nullification of the act by each and all of the "free and independent" sovereignties who are lawful States of the Union.

After thus denying the power to exist in any department of the General Government, he comes down from this general position to a demonstration intended to prove that it does not exist in what is familiarly called the treaty-making power; because, he says, that, by the second clause of the sixth article of the Constitution, treaties, to be the supreme law of the land, must be made "under the authority of the United States." That authority, he argues, is to be found nowhere but in the Constitution; and A TREATY *founded on rights or powers not delegated to the General Government* by the creating sovereignties is no more valid, and is no more binding upon the States or the people, *than would be* AN ACT OF CONGRESS *passed under the same circumstances*, or an attempt of the Supreme Court to pass a legislative enactment for the country in the shape of one of its own rules.

We hope that our readers will seriously meditate on these positions of the New Orleans Democratic Lawyer—for such we assume him to be, from the circumstances of his appearance in a journal of that character and his familiarity with the texture of the Constitution.

We look with interest for his next number, in which he promises to continue the discussion.

WASHINGTON'S CAMP CHEST.

We copy from the National Intelligencer the following interesting report of Mr. ADAMS' remarks in the House of Representatives on Thursday, in connection with the presentation of Washington's Camp Chest to Congress:

Mr. Adams rose and addressed the House as follows:

In compliance with the desire expressed in the last will of Wm. Sidney Winder, a distinguished citizen of the State of Maryland, now no more, I rise to present to this House and through this House to the Congress of the United States, the Camp Chest of General GEO. WASHINGTON, which he used during the Revolutionary war.

As my warrant for presenting myself to the House in the performance of this service, I send to the Clerk's table, and request him to read, a few brief documents.

1. Letter from John Wethered.
2. William Sidney Winder's will.
3. His letter unsigned, with that of Mary S. Winder.
4. Henry Maynadier to Gov. Winder.
5. Henry Maynadier to W. S. Winder.

At the last session of Congress it was my fortune to offer a resolution of acceptance for the *Sword* of our nation's great heroic Revolutionary commander and chief, presented, together with the Staff bequeathed to him by his compatriot statesman and friend, Benjamin Franklin, to the Congress, by Samuel T. Washington, of Kanawha county, Virginia.—This incident was probably the inducement to the late Mr. Winder to devolve upon me the welcome and honorable office of presenting *this* additional relic of the great champion of our country's freedom and glory.

The donor on that occasion was yet living, and, with the resolution accepting the donation, the House thought proper to subjoin a unanimous vote of thanks to the donor for the gift.

In this case the donor is no longer in the land of the living. He is beyond the reach of praise or blame from his fellow creatures of the human race. His heart can beat no more in sympathy with those to whom the love of their country is, from the cradle to the grave, the never ceasing impulse of the soul. But that it was so to him, this bequest, the very last act of his life—this letter, dictated by him on his dying bed, and his signature of which was suspended by the angel of death wresting the pen from his hand, are testimonials of which all comment of mine could but weaken the force.

The thanks of this House are no longer accessible to his ears, but to his bereaved and respected family a resolution of Congress, attesting the grateful sense with which they receive this bequest may carry soothing consolation to their bosoms, and, we may humbly hope, joy even to him in the mansions of a better world.

In the presentation of the sword of Washington to the last Congress, a profound and sublime lesson of national and individual morality, associated with pure and lofty patriotism, was conveyed to his countrymen of this and of all after ages. It will be recollected in bequeathing his swords to his nephews, the Christian hero had enjoined upon them never to unsheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except for self-defence, or in defence of their country and its rights; and, in the latter case, to keep them unsheathed and fall with them in their hands rather than relinquish them.

The use and vocation of the sword is to shed blood. Far different is the use of the implements now offered to the acceptance of Congress. The sword is the instrument of destruction These are implements useful or necessary to supply the wants of physical nature and for the preservation of human life. These are also useful for dispensing to others the good offices of humanity, the convivial pleasures of friendship, and the sacred rights of hospitality. To all these purposes, that identical chest and its contents have contributed in times that tried the souls of men and women too. I send to the Clerk a letter, which I request him to read with a voice that all may hear.

The Clerk read as follows:

WEST POINT, August 16, 1779.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow, but ought I not to apprise them of their fare? As I hate deception, even where the imagination only is concerned, I will.

It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies, of this they had occular proof yesterday. To say how it is usually covered is rather more essential, and this shall be the purport of my letter.

Since our arrival in this happy spot we have had a ham (sometimes a shoulder) of bacon to grace the head of the table, a piece of roast beef adorns the foot, and a small dish of greens or beans (almost imperceptible) decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, (and this, I presume he will attempt to do to-morrow,) we have two beef-steak pies, or dishes of crabs, in addition, one on each side the centre dish, dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet, which, without them, would be near twelve apart. Of late, he had the surprising luck to discover that apples will make pies, and it's a question if, amidst the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples instead of having both of beef.

If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates, once tin, but now iron, (not become so by a labor of scouring,) I shall be happy to see them.

I am, dear Doctor, your most ob't servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Dr. COCHRAN, New Windsor.

Mr. ADAMS then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the camp chest of General George Washington, which he used during the Revolutionary war, bequeathed by the last will of the late William Sidney Winder to the Congress of the United States, be and the same is hereby accepted, and that the same be deposited as a precious relic to be preserved in the Department of State.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representative take pleasure in recognising to the family of the late William Sidney Winder their high sense of the value of the bequest contained in his will, and in expressing their respect for the memory of the donor.

These resolutions passed the House with only *one* dissenting voice. Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, on each of the three readings pronounced an emphatic NO!

MR. CLAY AT RALEIGH.—The Southern papers contain most glowing accounts of the reception and speech of Mr. CLAY at Raleigh, N. C.

The Raleigh Star says that Mr. CLAY, in the course of his remarks, paid a most touching and beautiful tribute to the memory and virtues of the lamented GASTON, that brought tears to many eyes, and concluded amidst the most enthusiastic and thundering applause that we ever heard. In conclusion, he summed up the doctrines of the Whigs in a few points, which we give below:

1. An honest and economical administration of the government.
2. A sound currency, of uniform value.
3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.
4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.
5. Men only of character, fidelity and ability appointed to public office.
6. Just limitations and restraints upon the executive power.
7. A distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among *all* the States, on just and liberal terms.
8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.
9. The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

FRIDAY, April 19, 1842.

In *Senate* a large number of memorials were presented against the annexation of Texas.—Mr. Pearce of Md presented a memorial signed by citizens of Loudon county against the proposed annexation. The memorialists express the belief that there is no power in the Government to annex Texas. They believe also that the people of the country are against annexation, and that the will of the majority should be consulted. They further state that annexation would be dishonorable towards Mexico and dangerous to the American Union. The Joint Resolutions from the House of Representatives receiving the Camp Chest of Washington, and thanking the donors for the gift, were brought forward and unanimously adopted.

THE POST OFFICE BILL was postponed until next week in order to print the Bill, which has been materially amended since its first introduction. The amendments in regard to postage establish four rates, viz: 3 cents for 30 miles, 5 cents for 100 miles, 10 cents for 300, and 15 cents for all above. The franking privilege is limited to the sessions of Congress, and 30 days before the meeting of Congress and 30 days after. It has been taken from Deputy Postmasters altogether, and members of Congress while they may receive anything, at present, are allowed during the sessions of Congress five blank franks a day at the highest rates of postage It is probable that this Bill may pass the Senate. The Post Office Department opposes it, and the Post Office Committee in the House have reported a bill recommending entirely different principles.

The TARIFF resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Wright addressed the Senate to the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas, and moved that they be printed and laid upon the table.

WESTERN HARBOR BILL.—Mr. Duncan, as a privileged question, claimed action upon his motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Harbor Bill yesterday. The yeas and nays were called, after the Previous question had been moved and sustained. The vote was reconsidered: Ayes 129, noes 40. Here there was a general rush for the floor. Mr. Duncan moved to strike out the "Illinois river" from those which were proposed to be improved.—This motion was followed by the Previous Question, but the House refused to second it Mr. Thompson of Miss., moved to amend the provisions in regard to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers by increasing the sum to $300,000. The Speaker decided that this was not in order.

Mr. Thompson then modified his amendment by striking out the clause for improving the Ohio River above the Falls at Louisville.

The motions to amend re-opened the scenes of yesterday, and for a time many members were found upon the floor at the same time. A motion to recommit followed with instructions to report modifications to the Bill.—These amendments gave rise to a debate upon the merits of the Bill, and a great many incidental questions. Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Messrs. Hardin and Wentworth of Illinois, Mr. White of Ky. and Mr. Belser of Ala. took part. So far the merits of the question had been discussed, but Mr. Belser departed from it, and introduced an argument in favor of the annexation of Texas. He said there was power to annex Texas to the Union, and that there was no doubt of it. There was the same power as there was to pay General Jackson's fine It was a question of necessity for the protection of life and property—of Slavery—which the Government were bound to protect under the Constitution—or under the compact. If we were to acquire Texas it would be to protect our country. It was for the good of the country, and that was argument enough for him. Mr. Hardin called Mr. Belser to order, who was permitted to go on declaring, however, that he would write what he did not say Mr. Belser opposed appropriations for Internal Improvements, and contended that these works were unconstitutional. So also were high tariffs, but gentlemen of his own party who were supporting both ought not to rebuke the administration of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (John Quincy Adams.)

Mr. Tibbits of Kentucky followed in defence of the Bill, and before he concluded the House adjourned.

PITTSBURGH... APRIL 24, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

No. XCIV.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 20.

MR WHITE:—Notwithstanding the hostility evinced by the democratic party *in general* to Banks in *particular*, the Senate reconsidered the vote given yesterday, negativing the Lehigh County Bank, and passed it by a large majority. *Similar* motions may yet be made, with *similar* results, in *similar* cases, now lying before that body. The bill to extend the charter of the Carlisle Bank passed, with the "individual liability" doctrine incorporated in it: yeas 18, nays 9. An act to incorporate the mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia county, together with a great number of other private bills, were finally disposed of by the Senate.

The House hammered away all the session on the amendments of the Senate to the General Appropriation bill, in trying to fix it in a shape to steer clear of all serious objections from the tax payers, and to answer the objects designed to be accomplished by it. It will take one day more to finish it, and then it will be sent back to the Senate for their further consideration. It will become a law in the form, substantially, in which it passed the house. The next thing will be to find money to pay the appropriations. But when once you have made the people *able*, it is an easy thing to make them *willing*, at any rate the *ways and means* will have been provided, *on paper*, and that will show to the gazing world, the "*fixed determination*" (of which Mr Toland and other leading gentlemen have so eloquently and affectingly discoursed,) of Pennsylvania to redeem her faith. "Faith without works is dead," saith the Book; and "shew me *thy* faith *without works*, and *I* will shew *thee my* faith, *by my works*," is an important sentiment, to which this, and all coming legislatures would do well to take heed.

The subject of the annexation of Texas, that "great *Valley* of rascals," or valley of *great* rascals, (just which you please to call it,) occupied a considerable space in the public mind, at one period of the session, and Mr. McFadden and Mr. Nicholson each offered resolutions for the consideration of the Legislature, deprecating the course which it was said John Tyler & Co. were taking, towards the affixing it, as a "*unit*," to the family of Uncle Sam. It was said the bantling ought to be strangled in its cradle, inasmuch as if it should be permitted to attach itself to this hitherto respectable family, every loafer who could raise a bowie knife, shirt, and a pack of cards, could claim the immunities of American citizenship. These resolutions, however, owing to the *press of business*, and certain whisperings, and inuendoes, from certain quarters, that it was hardly orthodox to agitate *such* a *question* at *such* a *time* have been permitted to sleep upon the Speaker's table, although it is but justice to the movers to say that they have tried to take them up, without avail. Well, it has been seen that the treaty is signed; the Lion of the Hermitage has growled out his approbation of the measure; his "Roman firmness" has taken the "responsibility," and the Lion's whelps, from Senator Benton, through Secretary Wilkins, down to Ten Cents Jemmy Buchanan, have joined in chiming the roar. Hist, says one, "*do you hear that.*" "Listen," says another, "dont you see how *far off* we'll put *slavery* if we gain Texas?" And, says another, "it will so mortify old mother Britain, that she will go off in hysterics, leaving her *national debt unpaid*."

Yesterday evening, a notice was posted on the doors of the Capitol, calling for a meeting of the *democratic members* of the legislature, in one of the committee rooms, in the evening, on *business of great importance*; a *full* and *punctual* attendance was urged. The democratic members met; but the meeting was not full. The subject introduced was the annexation of Texas It was proposed that resolutions, instructing our delegation in Congress to vote for Annexation, should be immediately presented and passed through the legislature. After some little debate a resolution of that character passed by *one majority*. The meeting, however, being so thinly attended, it was tacitly agreed to postpone it a day or two, till noses enough could be counted to ensure its passage with a *rush*. What the result will be I cannot determine. At any rate, if the treaty does not pass the United States Senate, the question will be used for political purposes during the pendency of the present political campaign. If I owned all the United States, I would sell Oregon, Florida, (that land of swamps, snakes, tadpoles and Indians,) and all the rest; except the *old thirteen*, and with them, properly cared for, I would set at defiance, all the rest of mankind, and live by my wits, by hook or by crook. Z.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We let our correspondent speak for himself, without endorsing all his opinions. In the remarks above in reference to the "old thirteen," he evidently shows he has never sailed down the beautiful Ohio, or traversed the lovely hills and valleys of the Buckeye state, or the broad and rich plains of old Kentuck—that he has never viewed nature in her sylvan glory in the rich forests of Indiana, or the interminable and flowery prairies of Illinois and Iowa, and the sparkling lakes and limpid streams of Michigan and Wisconsin. He has never breasted the mighty Father of Waters, with his lovely green islands dotting his surface, or the turbid, boiling Missouri, bearing within her bosom a portion of the rich alluvial soil she washes as she rolls on to the ocean.

We have territory enough—beautiful, vast, rich and lovely—but we would not suffer any curtailment. We are as much wedded to our fair, thriving younger sisters of the west, as to the more sober and staid matrons of the east and north. The west is as necessary to the east as the east is to the west. The Union is bound together by strong ties of interest and consanguinity, as well as by high and patriotic recollections and associations. We wish to remain as we are, in respect to territory, and that is one reason why we oppose the admission of any foreign soil. Every such addition to our territory weakens in place of strengthening us, and tends to loosen the bonds of Union which bind us together. Our patriotism becomes too diluted for any effective purpose, when spread over so large a space, and we are in danger of falling to pieces from our unwieldy size.

Far better would it be for this country that Oregon should become an independent nation, united with us in a treaty of amity and interest, than to become an integral part of this empire. So of Texas. We should rejoice to see her prospering as an independent nation, cultivating the arts of science, liberty, and commerce, and nourishing religion and learning among her people. Her condition would eventually be much better, and every benefit that could accrue to this country from annexation would in this way be realized, and our beloved country saved a vast amount of trouble and a threatened overthrow of the Union.

We are, then, for our own country as it is. Not for the "*old thirteen*" alone, but for the "*new thirteen*" also—for the "*twenty-six*" and her territories. We wish for no less—we want no more.

THE LIBEL CASES.—Messrs. FLINN and KAINE, editors of the Aurora of this city convicted of libel on Judge GRIER, were yesterday morning, sentenced by Judge PATTON to three months imprisonment in the county jail, and KAINE to pay a fine of $75, and FLINN a fine of $50. Efforts, we suppose, will be made by their friends to procure a pardon, which will likely succeed. We care not how soon they are pardoned, but we rejoice that Judge PATTON has had the firmness to vindicate the majesty of the law.

FIRE IN STEUBENVILLE.—We heard to-day in the street, that the Paper Mill of Thompson Hanna, Esq. in Steubenville was burned down—no particulars. It was insured in this city at two of our offices, to what amount we are not informed.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

Mr. Wilkins' Address in favor of Annexation. Examined.

MR. WHITE:—The letter of Mr. Wilkins "to the people of the twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania," relative to the Annexation of Texas, is a production every way worthy of its author, and shews pretty conclusively that, for a valuable consideration, he is prepared to do *any kind* of work that his employer, for the time being, thinks proper to assign him. Mr. Wilkins was elected by the Democracy of the above district, and so soon as he reached Washington gave "the powers that be" a satisfactory proof of his *pliant* disposition by giving his vote and influence against the invaluable Right of Petition, and consequently in favor of slavery. The next account we have of him is his desertion from the ranks of the Locofocos, and voluntary surrender to the contemptible squad under the direction and control of his *Accidency*, Mr. Tyler. For this act of political dishonesty, Mr. Wilkins has been liberally rewarded by a seat in the Cabinet, as Secretary of War. It is positively affirmed by those who are familiar with the particulars of his political career, that Judge Wilkins, several years since, offered a handsome sum for the *sight* of a democrat within the limits of Pittsburgh proper. And now, after causelessly withdrawing from the party with which he recently acted, but formerly ridiculed and abused, he tells us that he has given the subject of annexation "a CANDID and IMPARTIAL consideration, which has produced the most decided conviction in his mind that it is of the highest importance to the welfare and happiness of the whole country, and especially conducive to the great interests of those who so lately honored him with their confidence and support." Does Mr. Wilkins believe that his statement, plausible and disinterested as it seems, will be credited here? Or rather does he not think that the people of this district are at *last* so thoroughly convinced of the sinuosities of his political course, as to be satisfied that *the love of place and power* necessarily enters into all his calculations, and gives a bias to all his decisions? The Judge, moreover, is getting *old* in evil practices, which adhere to persons, after they have reached a certain age, with surprising tenacity, whilst the few virtues they may possibly possess are almost as easily laid aside as an ancient garment. The welfare and happiness of the dear people, it seems, so impressed the mind of his Honor as to cause him to take a *one-sided* view of the important subject which he professes to have considered with so much candor and impartiality.

It requires no ordinary strength of nerve to talk in the pompous and inflated style, adopted by the Judge on the present occasion, to an aggrieved and insulted constituency whom he has *uniformly misrepresented*, and whose interests, when placed in competition with those of the south, he has shamefully disregarded The *modesty* of the Secretary of War, is certainly entitled to no ordinary commendation, and has but rarely been equalled, and perhaps never excelled. How the Hon. gentleman can keep his face straight, while holding forth in so solemn and dignified a strain, it is not easy to imagine. The withering rebuke of a duped and injured people, will one day overtake him, and cause him to feel that, even in this world, iniquity goes not unpunished.

To suppose that a Representative, who, in almost every important crisis, has proved faithless to the trust reposed in him, can be a genuine patriot, is absurd to the last degree. A real lover of his country may be safely relied on in any and every emergency; and the more trying the position in which he is placed, the more unflinching will be his fidelity.

Mr. Wilkins professes to believe that to "the United States as a nation," the annexation of Texas would "give a *compact* territory, which is so essential for defence in war, and so useful in peace, by removing all causes of collision, arising from the infraction of revenue laws and from disputes about common rights in navigating rivers." Is not the territory of the United States sufficiently compact, for every purpose, *without* the annexation of Texas? I have never before heard even a doubt expressed in regard to this matter, which must have been generated in the prolific brain of the Hon. gentleman, or gotten up, in order to "throw dust in the eyes of the people." Compactness does not always, however, as Mr. Wilkins seems to think, prevent the "infraction of revenue laws, &c." I notice in refutation of this fallacious theory, what many years since was known as the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania, and the more recent resistance of South Carolina to the Government of the United States, concerning the revenue arising from the operation of the former Tariff law.

There is no way to make a people orderly and law-abiding, but by salutary and judicious enactments which, in their general operation, will be *just* and *equal*. And the wisest Legislators that have ever lived, found this no easy task to accomplish where the population was large, and spread over a wide extent of territory. The inhabitants most remote from each other, or dwelling nearest the boundary lines of a vast and populous country, will necessarily differ in feeling, in sentiment, and it may be in language. These differences will cause a diversity of interests, and hence the great difficulty of legislating for a people of this description. That portion of the population *nearest* the seat of Government may be managed without much trouble; but those parts of it at the *greatest distance*, will be found untractable and refractory. Many Governments thus circumstanced have been broken down and destroyed, and the demolition of some of the most flourishing and powerful Republics may be traced to similar causes. Hence most writers on Political Economy, deprecate an immense national domain, as well as an overgrown population. And yet Mr. Wilkins, with these instructive admonitions staring him in the face, goes, in opposition to both law and justice, for the annexation of Texas, to our already immensely extended territory.

There is an attempt made by the Secretary of War, to justify the present action of our Government, in regard to Texas, by a reference to the administration of Mr. Adams, who, "with Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State, both uniting in the measure, offered to purchase Texas from Mexico—in the face of the solemn protest of Spain, and while war was still pending between that kingdom and its revolted province." To enter upon a defence of the official conduct of Mr. Adams, or Mr. Clay, I have no desire whatever. I shall be the last person to become the apologist of either one or the other. To the country they are amenable; and if they have offended against it, are amply qualified to speak for themselves.—Their erring judgment, or deliberate misconduct, however, is no excuse, I apprehend, for the secret machinations and deep laid plots of the present administration, whose guilty course will entail on all concerned, *an immortality of infamy* When the dark garb of hypocrisy shall be effectually stript from Mr. Tyler's Cabinet—its ambitious and unholy purposes exposed to public view—its criminal disregard of the rights of the people clearly understood—and its gross violation of international law, as displayed in its broken faith with Mexico, properly defined, God only knows what the intelligent and virtuous portion of mankind will think of it?

Having extended my remarks much farther, than, at the outset I designed, and necessarily requiring a larger space for their insertion than I am equitably entitled to, I shall notice but one other particular in the Address of Mr. Wilkins.

"I am," he observes, "no advocate for slavery; nor would I see it introduced into one region, unless I were at the same time assured that it would withdraw it from another, and that without increasing it in the aggregate.—The annexation of Texas must soon be followed by the voluntary abolition of the institution of slavery in our neighboring states—Virginia, Maryland and Delaware—and also, indeed, in Kentucky and Missouri." Of all the strange logic, with which the Judge has favored us, this is certainly by far the most extraordinary It seems to me to be a perfect burlesque, not only on common sense, but on all past experience. The idea of *curing* an evil by *increasing* it, reminds me very forcibly of the Irishman, who having been told that a stove would consume only about half as much fuel as a common fireplace, sagely remarked that by using *two* stoves the *whole* of the fuel might be saved. Mr. Wilkins reasons after the same fashion, and strenuously insists that the annexation of Texas, with a large slave population, to the United States will modify the evils of slavery in, if not totally remove the vile institution from, the latter country. Who that has given the subject any consideration is not aware, that had no new slave states been admitted into the Union, slavery would long since have become *extinct* in the old thirteen? Did not the admission of Mississippi, Louisiana and Missouri, into the confederacy, create a corresponding number of markets for the surplus chattels personal, of several of the old Slave states? Was not the value of slave property, by the procedure referred to, *vastly increased* in Virginia and Maryland, where finding it a profitable business *to raise human cattle for the shambles* still farther south, they engaged extensively in the business of *breeding?* Men uninfluenced by religious principles, wherever found, are naturally inclined to follow *whatever* business most promotes their temporal interests. The slave market, therefore, of Texas—in the event of that country being annexed to ours, would give a *fresh impetus* to the business of *slave breeding*, "in our neighboring states, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware." In this way slavery would be increased and perpetuated *throughout the Republic*, and would, if northern men are not greater "dough faces" than I take them to be, cause, at no very remote period, either the peaceable or violent dissolution of the Union. ANTI-ANNEXATION.

April 19th, 1844.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1844.

Dear Sir:—In my last, I described the weather as beautiful and balmy, and at this present time the change is so great that winter apparel and comfortable fires are truly acceptable.—Vegetation is quite forward, and the trees throughout the city present a delightful prospect for the wearied eye to rest upon, as the green is of so fresh and lively a color.

The preparations for the Conventions on the 1st of May are making on a grand scale—servants have been engaged at the Hotels for some time past, to the inconvenience of private families, and good waiters are anticipating extra wages. Much amusement is afforded at some of the public sales, by a humorous auctioneer named Cannon, of the firm of Wiver & Cannon, respecting the coming 1st of May. On knocking things off they are sold with the recommendation of being useful the 1st of May. His invitations to buy are really laughable—all ladies and gentlemen *what's* got money step up, the rest go home to their children. He is rather short, but stoutly built, with as brisk a tongue as a merry bell clapper, and at all times ready to do his best for the good of his employer. A better auctioneer, notwithstanding, is not to be found, both in the way of disposing of articles, and getting admirable prices, and a better hearted, generous soul is not in existence, and does a flashing business—he is decidedly the best and most favorite auctioneer of Baltimore city.

Business is still on the rise, and the dry goods merchants are realising their most sanguine expectations, and are now selling to western and southern men upon as good terms as the other cities offer, which have decided the minds of many as to the great advantage this market holds over others, both in time and money.

Passing through market I observe an abundant display of delicious fish, such as shad selling at 25 cts. per pair, fresh herrings, 12½ cts. per bunch, perch 6¼ cts per string, rock fish from 12½ cts to $1, and upwards, weighing from 20 to 50 lbs.

A scarcity of butter now exists, and indifferent as it is, brings from 31¼ to 37½ cts. per lb. In expectation of the coming Convention, farmers could not do better than by sending a supply of good table butter, as it will be eagerly sought for by the hotels and boarding houses. Large lots of shad and herrings are coming in freely, and we quote the former for trimmed No 1, $7½; the latter $3¾, in brisk demand A sale of 400 bbls made yesterday for the New York market, at the last named price—a fair supply has already been forwarded to Pittsburgh.

Flour begins to draw the attention of speculators, and prices are now stiff 4⅞ to $5. The receipts from Susquehanna are as yet light.—Wheat in brisk demand $1 09 for good red. Prime white wheat much wanted, and would go off at fair prices.

No other change in the produce market worthy of notice. Respectfully, yours.

GEN. WADDY THOMPSON, our late Minister to Mexico, arrived in New Orleans on the 12th inst, in the United States brig Bainbridge, from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the first inst. Gen. THOMPSON, previous to his departure, visited SANTA ANA at his country seat, and obtained, by his earnest solicitation in their behalf, the liberation of the remainder of the Texan prisoners taken in September 1842, at San Antonio de Bexar. The whole number released is 35—31 returned in the Bainbridge. About 100 prisoners still remain in Mexico.

TRIAL OF THE GORDONS AT PROVIDENCE.—We learn from the Providence Journal that the trial of John and William Gordon for the murder of Mr. Sprague, which had occupied the Court nine days, was brought to a close on Wednesday evening. The case was delivered to the jury at 5 o'clock, after an elaborate charge from the Chief Justice. The jury after being out about an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of GUILTY against *John Gordon* and NOT GUILTY as to *William Gordon*. The former listened to the verdict with perfect calmness; the latter was much affected William was discharged, and on parting both were much affected.

WILLIAM P. ROSS, a Cherokee, has issued a prospectus to publish a weekly newspaper at Tohlequa, in the Cherokee nation, to be called the Cherokee Advocate, the price to be $2 per year. This additional evidence of the progress of civilization and literature among the Cherokees will be highly gratifying to all American philanthropists. The editors of the Van Buren Intelligencer speak in high terms of the qualifications of Mr. Ross for conducting such a paper.

FROM EUROPE.—Intelligence three days later from Europe has been received, but nothing worth recording when room is so precious.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

SATURDAY, April 20, 1844.

The *Senate* did not sit. In the *House* Mr. Owen from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which were referred certain memorials on the subject of surveying a route for a branch of the Cumberland Road, from Laurel Hill to Lake Erie, asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the memorials, and that they be laid on the table. The motion to discharge the Committee was adopted, and the yeas and nays were ordered, on laying on the table. Decided in the affirmative, yeas 110, nays 60. Mr McClernand moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up the western river and harbor bill. The rules were suspended;—ayes 120, nays 59—two thirds having voted in the affirmative. The bill was then taken up, and the immediate question before the House, was on the motion of Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee to report separate bills—one for rivers and another for the harbors. Mr Tibbats, of Kentucky, continued the remarks commenced yesterday in favor of the bill.

Mr. Cullom of Tennessee, and other members continued the debate, when the previous question was called and seconded. The effect of the previous question was to cut off the proposition to recommit, and bring the House to a vote on a previous amendment to the bill offered by Mr Duncan, to strike out the Illinois River. The amendment was adopted—Yeas 118, nays 49. The question then recurred on the engrossment of the bill, and the yeas and nays were demanded. The bill was ordered to be engrossed—Yeas 110, nays 75 Inquiry was made whether a motion to reconsider would be in order. The Chair replied that it would not, the bill having once been reconsidered.

At this point a noisy controversy arose upon questions of order, and I close whilst the House are deciding whether the bill shall now receive its third reading.

NOTICE.

I HAVE placed my docket and professional business in the hands of WILLIAM O'HARA ROBINSON, Esq., who will attend to the same during my absence.

mar 23—apr 9—d&w1m C. DARRAGH.

THE PAINTER'S SOLILOQUY.

My *Brush* I think I will extend
To every one in trade,
They'll look up n me as their friend
Because I offer *aid*.

Besides I'll give them something new,
And that I'm sure is fair
Tell them to *paint a handsome blue*
If they want to *sell their ware*.

Then let the *Printer* have the news,
He'll spread it anon,
Hear what *he* says respecting *Shoes*
Cain's just been getting on.

He has every size and color too,
The *Price* I soon will tell;
I'm sure it would *astonish you*
To see how fast they sell.

For *thirty-seven cents* they go,
And by the thousand too;
They always sell so *very low*,
At the Store that's *painted blue*.

Cain's fancy shoes are very neat—
He makes them to the *measure*,
And when his work is on your feet
You'll realize much *pleasure*.

The Store's on Fifth and Market corner
North-Western, I maintain,
It *once* was kept by Jimmy Verner,
But *now* by HARRY CAIN.

ap 18—w3m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS certificate No. 127 dated August 26, 1826, for four shares of stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company, issued to the Bank of Pennsylvania has been lost or mislaid. All persons interested will take notice that application has been made at the office of said company for a renewal of said certificate. GEO. COCHRAN,
Agent for Bank of Pennsylvania.

april 3—d1t&w1m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber, ANN COATES, has this day taken out letters of administration on the estate of JAMES COATES, late of Lower St. Clair township, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate will make payment without delay. ANN COATES.

April 6, 1844—april 13—w6t*F

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 25, 1844.

A TEXAS MEETING.

A meeting in favor of Texas annexation is called, to be held on Friday evening next.—Bob WALKER and Billy WILKINS have sent on their letters to pave the way, and now a meeting is to be drummed up to see who will show their hands for this anti-Pennsylvania measure, and to ascertain the effects of WILKINS' letter. There will be a careful counting of noses on the occasion, and every recreant officeholder will be forthwith reported to his Accidency.—We hope the opponents of annexation will not generally go to the meeting, but we think enough should be there to see who are the chief actors in the drama, and who are willing to give it their countenance.

MR. DARRAGH ON ANNEXATION.—The American announces that it has a letter from Mr DARRAGH on annexation, which it will give this afternoon. Had Mr. DARRAGH sent us a copy also, our readers would have received it this morning, as it is, they will have to wait until Friday morning; and probably Saturday. Our country readers would also have had it a *week sooner*, had Mr. DARRAGH thought proper to honor us with a copy as well as the American.

WESTERN RIVER BILL.—This bill passed the House of Representatives of the United States, on Saturday, by 108 yeas to 72 nays.

Mr. Clay and Annexation.

The *Galveston Civilian* stated, some time since, that it had positive information that Mr. CLAY was entirely averse to annexation, and has since stated "it knows Mr. CLAY to be opposed to any scheme for the incorporation of Texas into the Union." The New Orleans Bulletin, a paper which strongly supports annexation, in noticing the assertions of the *Civilian*, tries to defend Mr. CLAY, and says it believes Mr. CLAY favorable to annexation from the general tenor of his political life, but offers not a particle of testimony to controvert the Civilian's positive assertion. The Bulletin also admits that it understands the Civilian's "authority" is a person of some consequence, but notwithstanding this "high authority," the New Orleans editor is not willing to acknowledge its correctness.

We think there cannot be any doubt that Mr. CLAY will soon frankly and fully declare himself opposed to JOHN TYLER's scheme of annexation, or any other scheme, until the people of the United States have given an indisputable test of their will on the subject.

MR. WILKINS AND TEXAS.

A powerful writer, in the National Intelligencer, completely demolishes Mr. WILKINS' statement, that Texas once belonged to this country, and was *ceded* to Spain. He says it never was *ceded* in the proper sense of that term. We *claimed* a *portion* of it, Spain *claimed* the same portion. Our treaty with Spain only went to settle and define our boundary with Spain, and was not in the nature of a *cession*. The argument in favor of *re-annexation*, on which TYLER founds his plan of a joint-resolution, is knocked into a three-cocked-hat. We claimed only a *portion*, and cannot therefore, on even that false ground *re-annex* but the some portion, which includes but a part of Texas.

The unconstitutionality of annexing a *foreign* state to our soil is so clear that the friends of the Texas scheme resort to every subterfuge to avoid its force, and their most plausible argument is this plan of *re-annexation*. This argument is completely confuted by this writer in the following extract, which we hope every reader will ponder well:

> "Again, if we endeavor to avoid the unconstitutionality of annexing a foreign State to our soil by saying that it is only a *reannexation* we must do it upon the ground that we still have some title to the territory. On no other grounds can any reasoning be based which will show *re-annexation* to be less objectionable than annexation. If we have no *present* title, it can make no difference whether we formerly had or had not a title. Much less can a mere *claim* to title, which we afterwards relinquished, afford any pretext for styling the object of this treaty "RE-*annexation*. But the history of our own action destroys the supposition of any latent title on our part. We have first by treaty acknowledged her as belonging to Spain, and afterwards acknowledged her as an *independent nation*; and yet arguments are used to justify her union with this country which imply a title of some sort as existing in us. If we regard Texas as an *independent* nation, so much so that in this very matter we enter into treaty with her, (which can only be done with a foreign and independent Power,) how, can we justify ourselves, in the sight of our own Constitution, in annexing her to this country upon the entirely opposite ground that she is not sovereign and independent? Can we enter into treaty with one of our own States or Territories? No one believes it.—Why, then, talk of a treaty with Texas as a foreign State, and in the same breath of a ratification of this treaty on the ground that she is not a foreign State, but in reality a Territory of our own? If Texas can be joined with in a treaty, she must be a foreign State, and cannot therefore be constitutionally joined to this country. If she is not a foreign State, then we cannot enter into a treaty with her. Upon either of these suppositions, one of which must be true, we think the Treaty for the Annexation of Texas ought to be, and will be, rejected."

Mr. WILKINS is a mere child in the masculine grasp of this writer, and his weakness and shallowness is so evident that he that runneth may read.

☞Senator WALKER, in his famous Texas letter, indulges in some of the most nonsensical rhapsody we ever read. He estimates the products of the South at $400,000,000, and says if slavery is abolished, all this will be lost, and the North and South involved in one common ruin! He pictures an awful scene of distress. He says:

> "Yes, in the harbors of the North, (at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston,) the vessels would rot at their wharves, for want of exchangeable products to carry; the building of ships would cease; and the grass would grow in many a street now enlivened by an active and progressive industry. In the interior, the railroads and canals would languish for want of business; and the factories and manufacturing towns and cities, decaying and deserted, would stand as blasted monuments of the folly of man. One universal bankruptcy would overspread the country, together with all the demoralization and crime which ever accompany such a catastrophe; and the notices at every corner would point only to sales on execution, by the constable, the sheriff, the marshal, and the auctioneer; while the beggars would ask us in the streets, not for money, but for bread. Dark as the picture may be, it could not exceed the gloomy reality. Such would be the effects in the North; while in the South, no human heart can conceive, nor pen describe, the dreadful consequences."

Now, gentle reader, what is all this fuss about? On what foundation is it predicated.—Why, simply that the moment you give a man his liberty, that moment he refuses to work! Place before him the very strongest incentives to labor, and he immediately ceases to labor. Give the negroes their liberty and not one of them will ever afterwards strike another stroke, but they and their masters will all starve together! Do you believe it? Did Mr. WALKER believe it when he drew his doleful picture, or did he think his readers void of sense?

WAR.—Are the people of the United States prepared for war in an *unjust cause?* Having passed through two just wars with honor, shall we now bring lasting disgrace and shame upon our country, as well as a national debt, by an unhallowed war for the extension of our territory? If not then we should let Texas annexation alone. Mexico has fairly warned us of the consequences of an attempt to annex Texas to this country, and there is no doubt the threatened consequences will follow that act. Mr. BOCANEGRA, under date of 23d August, declared to Mr. THOMPSON that the annexation of Texas to the United States would be considered by his government as a just cause for war. The expression of Mr. BOCANEGRA is:

> "That the Mexican government will consider equivalent to a declaration of war against the Mexican Republic, the passage of an act for the incorporation of Texas into the territory of the United States—the certainty of the fact being sufficient for the immediate proclamation of war."

The language of Mr. ALMONTE is still more explicit. Under date of Nov. 2d, he writes to Mr. UPSHUR:

> "On sanction being given by the Executive of the Union to the incorporation of Texas into the United States, he will consider his mission ended; seeing that, as the Secretary of State will have learned, the Mexican Government is resolved to declare war so soon as it receives information of such an act."

GLORIOUS FLAGS.—The delegation from the city of Alexandria will have with them in the procession, on the 2d of May, a flag which belonged to Gen. WASHINGTON, one originally owned by Gen. MORGAN, one used by Com. PAUL JONES, and a fourth one which was displayed at Tripoli by Com. DECATUR.

HON. WM. D. MERRICK, United States Senator from Maryland, whose term of service expires on the 4th day of March next, has addressed a letter to the people of Maryland declining a re-election. He has served the state for about fifteen years, and wishes now to retire to the shades of private life.

FROM CHINA.—Advices from China to the 9th of January has been received at New York—No news. Of exports—Silks, none in the market scarcely. Of black teas—Congo, considerable purchases making. In Souchong, nothing doing, no fine teas remaining. Of green teas, considerable purchases had been made of Hyson Skin.

Exchange on London, 6 mos. bills, 4¼ for the dollar.

MR. CLAY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says Mr. CLAY is to be in Washington city next week. He says:—"It is probable Mr. CLAY will be here whilst the National Convention of Ratification is in session. If so I would not be surprised if a small deputation of some ten thousand members were sent on with instructions to take him on to Baltimore *vi et armis*. Either this will have to be done or it will be necessaay to hold an adjourned meeting in this city, for it will not be possible to restrain the feelings of his friends on that occasion, nor will they be satisfied without hearing his voice in their midst.

HENRY CLAY.—Mr. Clay was 67 years old on last Friday, the day of his arrival in Raleigh, (N. C.) He is a man, we should say, nearly six feet high, of manly form, a head of the finest mould, and a face of no extraordinary beauty, but of unrivalled expression. His mouth is large, "and speaks for itself." From what we had heard of his indisposition before he arrived amongst us, we were not prepared to find him so vigorous and strong. He spoke for more than two hours on Saturday, to a multitude of thousands, all of whom heard him; and so far from sinking under the labor of speaking, his fine voice continued, to the last, to increase in compass, and in sweetness of intonation; his action became more and more energetic; and we could not discover that there was the slightest failure of strength of body or voice. We had heard of Mr. Clay's oratory from our boyhood; but it really far excelled anything that we had anticipated. There was a sort of indefinable simplicity about his manner, a majesty in his voice, swelling, overpowering grandeur, and sublimity in many of his sentences that must be *heard* to be appreciated. We confess that the half had not been told us.—*N. C Star.*

AN INNOVATION.—The Long Island Farmer states that the officers of a Methodist church in that county have decided to permit males and females to sit together during divine service. A number of the old members of the church have, in consequence, refused to visit the church any more.

VAN BUREN DOCTRINES.—In the electioneering pamphlet, which the Locofocos of New York recently circulated through Connecticut the following passage occurs:

> "At present, duties should be laid with an eye to revenue alone, with occasional REDUCTIONS from time to time, and thus in a period of a few years, A SYSTEM OF DIRECT TAXATION COULD BE MATURED AND ESTABLISHED; by this means, all interests would have ample opportunity to conform to A NEW AND BETTER STATE OF THINGS."

☞A novel suit was recently tried in Baltimore, of special interest to married men dissatisfied with their "better halves." Mr. WOLFE, an Attorney, sued a Mr. SNUGGRASS for services rendered his wife. SNUGGRASS petitioned for a divorce: his wife employed Mr. WOLFE, and through his aid defeated the application. WOLFE's bill was $100, which SNUGGRASS refused to pay; but the Court charged the jury that W. had a right to recover, and a verdict was rendered for a $85. This settles the law, at least in Maryland, on this point.

☞A private mail case was recently decided at Boston before Judge Sprague. W B Kimball was prosecuted, for sending a letter from Boston to New York. The Judge charged the jury that the owners of the Railroad or Steamboat were not liable if letters were carried by passengers without their knowledge, and that the procurer or person sending the letter, is not liable, if the owners are not; the statue simply confirming the penalty to establishing a foot post. Kimball was acquitted

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The Petition of JOHN GOEHRING, 1st Ward, Allegheny city, in the county aforesaid, humbly showeth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the city and ward aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment; and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. JOHN GOEHRING.

WE, the subscribers, citizens of the 1st Ward, Allegheny City, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Robert Dalzell, Luke Dewsnap,
Matthew McDonald, Robert L. Melville.
John McGrothy, Jehu Haworth,
James Graham. Lewis Weyman,
L. McIntosh, N. Becker,
Wm. McIntyre, David Hartz.
apr 26—w3t*

Commercial Record.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE
COMMITTEE FOR APRIL, 1844.
GEORGE OGDEN..JOHN FREEMAN..J. F. KELLY.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.	
Pots	3½@ 3¾
Pearls	4⅜@ 4¾
ALE—℔ bbl.	
XX Ale	—@7,00
Common do.	—@6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.	
Holmes'	—@12,00
Mann's	13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.	
Juniata	7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.	
Axles	8 @ 9
BATTING—℔ lb.	
Superior	—@15
Common	—@10
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.	
Large size	—@3,00
Small "	—@2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.	
Yellow	—@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.	
Blooms	50,00 @60,00
CANDLES—℔ lb.	
City dipped	—@ 7
Star	—@25
Sperm b'st br's	—@38
" inferior	—@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.	
Mill work & machinery generally made to order	—a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.	—a 3½
Lightm'chin'y do.	—a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do	—a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in	—a 3
over 10 in	—a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]	
Grate Bars	—a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted	—a 3½
Dog Irons	—a 3½
Sad "	—a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons	—a 6
Wagon boxes	—a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.	—a62½
Counter we'hts "	—a62½
Tea ket'ls, doz	—a 9,00
Waffle Irons	a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar	—a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt	—a 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)	
COTTON YARNS—Short reel, ℔ lb.	
No. 5 to 10	—@18
" 11 " 13	—@19
" 14	—@20
Increasing ½@1c ℔ lb. to No. 24.	
Long reel, ℔ dozen.	
No. 500	—@ 9½
" 600	—@ 8½
" 700	—@ 7½
" 800,900,1000	—@ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb	—@25
Carpet Chain	—@22
Cotton Twine	—@25
Candle wick	—@18
COFFEE—℔ lb.	
Java, old white	—@13
St. Domingo	6¾@ 7½
Laguayra	8 @ 9
Rio	7¾@ 8½
Havana	7½@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.	
Braziers'	—@30
Sheathing	—@30
Bolt	—@35
Old	16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]	
Manilla	—@12½
White rope	—@12
" " tar'd	—@10
Pack'g yarn fine	—@10
" " com.	—@ 9
Ex. l'g hemp bed cords, doz.	—@2,75
Long do	—@2,00
Com. do	—@1,50
Hemp plough lines	—@ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords	—@4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords	—@3,50
30 do. do	—@2 63
20 " "	—@1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines	—@1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.	
Brown Cottons—	
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c.	8½a 8¾
37 Laurel and Brunswick	8½a 9
Pittsburgh	—a 8½
37 Light	—a 6½
3-4 "	5½a 6
Waltham fine	—a 9½
33 Bleached	8 a 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths	10 a13
Tickings—	
33 Saco	—a10½
Rochester	—a14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c.	13 a19
Drills—	
Brown Boot and Suffolk	9½ a10
Bleached do	10½a11
Prints—	
Common	6 a 9½
Good style Madder colors	8 a14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue	11 a11½
DRUGS—By Package.	
Aloes	15 @17
Alum	4 @ 4½
Asafœtida	25 @28
Arrow Root	8 @10
Aquafortis	10 @11
Borax, refined	22 @25
Balsam, Peru	2,00@2,25
" Copavia	35 @37½
Brimstone	4½@ 5
Camphor, refined	1,12@1,20
Chloride of lime by Cask	8 @ 9
Cochineal	1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar	21 @22
Copperas	2 @ 2½
Glue	12 @13
Galls	20 @25
Gum Arabic	31 @37
" Copal	—@50
" Tragacinth	34 @37½
" Shellac	16 @18
" Mastic	1,20@1,25
Ipecac	75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd	80 @88
Litharge	5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root	7 @ 8
" Ball	19 @22
Lac Dye	25 @28
Magnesia, Carb	31 @37
Manna, Flake	62 @75
Madder, Umbro	22 @25
" Com'n	18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey	20 @60
Oil, Vitriol	4½@ 5
" Castor	1,15@1,25
" Cassia	3,25@3,75
" Cloves	2,75@3,00
" Lemon	2,25@3,00
" Peppermint	4,75@5,00
Opium, Turk'y	3,50@4,00
Quinne	2,75@3,00
Rhubard, root	68 @75
Sal Ammoniac	20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd	5½@ 6½
Sal Soda	5 @ 6
Senna	18 @20
Tartaric Acid	50 @55
Vitriol, Blue	11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.	
Camwood	6½@ 7
Fustic	2½@ 3
Logwood, chip'd	2½@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.	
Polished	11 @12
FEED—℔ bushel.	
Bran	7 @ 8
Shorts	25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sufi'ne.	
Monongahela	3,62@3,70
Lower Virginia & Ohio	3,65@3,80
Wagon	3,65@3,80
Rye	—@2,25
Buckwheat	—@ —
do hull'd h'f bls	1,75@2,00
FEATHERS—℔ lb.	
Kentucky	24 @25
Ohio & Penn'a	26 @27
FISH—℔ bbl.	
Mackerel,—	
No. 1	—@13,00
" 1 hlf bls	—@ 7,00
" 2	11,00@11,50
" 2 hlf bls	—@ 6,00
" 3	8,00@ 9,00
" 1 kitts	—@ 2,50
Herring, No 1	—@ 5,50
" " 2	—@ —
Salmon, No 1	—@18,00
" " 2	—@17,00
Cod, ℔ lb	4½@ 5
Shad	10,50@11,00
FRUIT.	
Almonds, shelled	—a—
" so't "	20 a22
" hard "	—a11
Currants, Zante	—a[illegible]
Filberts	—a 9
Figs, Turkey	16 a18
" Malaga	—a12
Raisins, Muscat. Bunch	2,31 a2,38
" Bloom.	—a2,12
Cranberries, bush.	a —
Lemons, Sicily, box	3,00 a3,50
Oranges do	—a6,00
Dried Peaches, bushel	1,20 a1,25
do. Apples	—a 62½
Green " bbl.	87½a1,25
GLASS.	
Black Bottles.	
Quart, ℔ gross	@9,00
Pint "	@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall	@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross	@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.	
8 by 10	2,50@ 2,75
10 by 12	3,50@ 3,75
12 by 18	8,00@ 9,00
Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16 by 22	12,00@15,00
Country brands.	
8 by 10	1,81@ 1,87
10 by 12	2,31@ 2,87
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.	
FFFG	5,50 a6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs	—a3,00
do. dozen 1 lb. cannisters	—a7,00
FFFG do	—a4,00
Eagle do papers	—a6,00
Rock powder	3.50 a4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.	
Wheat	73 a75
Rye	33 a35
Oats	—a43
Corn	35 a40
Barley	56 a62½
GINSENG—℔ lb.	
Ginseng	—@ 26
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.	
Timothy	7,00 a7,25
Clover	—a—
Straw, 100 bdls	3,00 a3,25
HIDES—℔ lb.	
Missouri	9 a12
Spanish	15½a17½
do. salted	10 a13
do kips ℔ skin	1,25 a1,62
Green	—a 3½
HEMP—℔ ton.	
Kentucky, dew rotted	—a90,00
Missouri do	—a90,00
HOPS—℔ lb.	
First sort, '43	—a—
INDIGO—by Package.	
Bengal, lb	1,75 a1 87
Spanish Float	1,37 a1,45
Manilla	1,20 a1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.	
FLAT BAR.	
1½ in. to 4½ by ½ to 1 in	—a—
5-16 by ¾a1 in	—a—
2¼ to 4½ by ¼ in	—a—
1⅛ to 2 by ¾a½ in	—a—
1 to 1¼ by ⅜ to 1-16	—a—
All under	—a—
ROUND & SQUARE IRON.	
1 to 1⅜ (from bloom)	—a—
1⅝ to 2½ (Piled)	—a—
⅞ to 3½	—a—
⅞ to ¼	—a—
3-16	—a—
HOOP IRON.	
2½ to 4 in. wide	—a—
2 to 1⅛	—a—
All under	—a—
SHEET IRON.	
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga.	—a—
" 16 " 20 "	—a—
" 13 " 17 "	—a—
BOILER IRON.	
¼ and 3-16 in	—a—
Nail Rods	—a—
Deck & Spike rods	—a—
Plough Slabs	—a—
" wings	—a—
Boiler Rivets	—a—
LEAD—℔ lb.	
Missouri Pig	—a 3½
Bar	—a 4
LEATHER—℔ lb.	
Sole Baltimore	20 a22
" New York	18 a20
" damaged	15 a17
" slaughter	20 a24
Skirting	23 a25
Harness, black	20 a23
Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides	30,00a36,00
Russet do	36,00a42,00
Upper, finishd	24,00a30,00
Kips, "	24,00a36,00
Calf skin, "	15,00a26,00
Lace leather	18,00a —
N. Eng. Seating No. 1 ℔ doz	45,00a —
" 2 "	35,00a —
" 3 "	25,00a —
Sheep Skins	2 a 5
LUMBER—From Pile.	
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft	17,00a18,00
" com. "	—a 8,00
" clear 1½"	—a25,00
" com. 1½"	—a11,50
" clear 2"	—a34,00
" com. 2"	—a15,00
" flooring clear 1 in. do	—a28,00
" " com	—a15,00
Oak do do	23,00a30,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1000	—a —
Laths sawd, 100	—a1,50
MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.	
Maleable Iron	—@15
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.	
Sugarhouse, Bost.	—a45
" N. Orleans	—a40
New Orleans	31 a32
Country	—a—
NAVAL STORES.	
Rosin ℔ bl	—a3,00
Pitch "	—a4,50
Tar, Alle'ny	—a—
" N. Car'na	—a4,00
Turpentine, gal	50 a55
Varnish, Copal	1,75a2,00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.	
10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads	—a—
8d & 9d do	—a—
6d & 7d do	—a—
5d nails	—a—
4d "	—a—
3d "	—a—
2d "	—a—
3, 3½, 4 & 4½ in. spikes	—a—
5 5½ & 6 "	—a—
3, 3½ & 4 in wrought	—a—
4½ & 5 "	—a—
5 & 6 "	—a—
6, 7 & 8 "	—a—
OAKUM—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh	—@ 8
OILS—℔ gallon.	
Linseed	75 a 80
Lard, City	56 a 62½
Olive	—a5,50
Sperm, bleach	1,10a1,15
" unbleach'd	1,05a1,10
" Fall	95a1,00
Whale	70 a 75
Tann'rs ℔ bl	18,00a24,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.	
Prus. Blue	1,00a1,25
Lampblack	6½a 7
Span. Whiting	1½a 2
Chrome Green	50 a55
" Yellow No 1	33 a35
" " No. 2	25 a28
Bruns'ck Green	15 a20
White Lead, dry	6½a 7
" in oil, pure, k'g	1 65a1,75
" " No. 1	1,45a1,50
Red Lead	7 a 8
Yellow Ochre	2½a 3
Ven. Red	4½a 5
Verdigris	34 a38
PIG METAL—℔ ton.	
Allegheny, very hard	27.50a28,00
" middling	28,00a29 00
" soft	29,00a30,00
Hanging Rock, hot blast	29,00a30,00
" cold "	28,00a30,00
Ten'ee best	—a—
" inferior	—a—
PLASTER PARIS,—℔ ton.	
Plaster Paris	18,00a20,00
PROVISIONS.	
Bacon Hams	4½a 5½
" Shoulders	3 a 3½
" Sides	4 a 4¼
Hog round, city cured	—a 4½
" country cured	3¼a 4
Lard No. 1, kegs	5½a 5¾
" " 2, "	—a 5
" " 1, bbls	5¼a 5½
Butter, No. 1, keg	—a—
" " 1, roll	10a11
Cheese, Western Reserve	4½a 5
" Goshen	—a—
" Pine Apple	—a—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl	—a3,50
Do. Butter "	—a4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushel.	
Mercer	37½a44
Neshannocks	20 a25
RAGS—℔ lb.	
Country mixed	—a 2½
" good white	3½a3¾
RICE—℔ lb.	
Rice	3¼a3½
SALT—℔ bbl.	
No 1 afloat	81 a 82
" 1 in store	—a 87½
" 2 afloat	69 a 70
Table doz box	1 50 a2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.	
Clover	—a5,00
Timothy	1,31a1,37
Flaxseed	90 a1,00
SPICES—℔ lb.	
Cloves	—a35
Cassia in Mats	—a26
Ginger	—a10
Nutmegs	—a1,25
Pepper	—a12½
Alspice	—a13
SNAKEROOT—℔ lb.	
Virginia	—a—
Seneca	25 a28
SOAP—℔ lb.	
Pitts'gh yellow	—a 5
Cincinnati "	—a 5
Chillicothe "	—a 5
Pitts'gh brown	—a 4½
Cincinnati "	—a 4½
Chillicothe "	—a 4
Castile	—a—
Starch—℔ lb.	
Pitts'gh No. 1	—a 6½
Cincinnati " 1	—a 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb. [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Cast & shear	17½a18½
do. single	16 a17
Best German	—a12½
" Eagle	—a10½
" Hoop L	—a14½
Pittsburgh Manufacture Cast Steel	—a16
Shear single	—a—
" double	—a—
" treb'e	—a—
German Steel	—a10
English blister	—a12½
American "	—a 5½
Spring	5½a 6½
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordx	1 50 a2,00
" Rochelle	1.75 a2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	—a1.50
" N. O	—a1,00
" N. E. 1st p'f	40 a 50
Gin, Hol'nd	1,40 a1,50
SPELTER—℔ lb.	
Spelter	—@10
SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered.]	
Devonshire, steel point	—a 9,00
Canal "	—a10 00
" "	7,00a 8,00
Coal no 1&2 "	—a10,00
Collier "	—a 6,00
Socket "	4,50a 5.00
Grain "	—a10,00
SPADES.	
No. 1 "	—a 9.50
" 2 "	—a 9,00
" 2 com'n	—a 7,00
" 1 steel	—a 9,00
" 2 & 3 "	—a10,00
MANURE FORKS.	
4 prong bright	—a10,00
3 " "	—a 9,00
4 " black	—a 9,00
3 " "	—a 8,00
2 " hay, bright	—a 6,00
2 " " black	—a 5,00
Hoes	—a 4,00
Clay Picks	—a10,00
Mattocks	—a12,00
Frows	—a 6.00
Sprout'g hoes	—a 8,00
SUGAR.	
N.O. prime hhd.	7 a 7½
" fair "	—a 6¾
Havana, white, lb	—a11
Brazil "	—a10½
Loaf, No. 1 "	—a14½
" " 2 "	—a13
" " 3 "	—a12
Pulv'ized, Phila	—a14
TEAS—℔ lb.	
Imperial	50 a75
Gunpowder	45 a70
Y. Hyson	40 a80
Pouchong	51 a75
TINPLATE.	
⅓ X ℔ box	—a9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb.	
Rendered	—a 5½
Rough	—a 4
Soap Grease	3½a4½
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash for manufact'd Tobacco.]	
Segar Leaf	3 a 4
Manufact'rs do	2 a 4
Ladies' Twist	—a 9
Plug in kegs	—a 7
" in boxes	—a14
6 twist	—a 5½
Cavendish	—a 4½
12s Lump in box	13 a14
5s " "	—a14
16s " "	—a14
Scotch Snuff	—a16
Rappee "	—a16
Cut & Dry ½ lb pap	—a25
VICES—℔ lb.	
Solid Boxes	—@15½
WINES—℔ gallon.	
L. P. Madeira	2,00a3,00
L. P. Teneriffe	1,00 a1,50
Lisbon	75 a1,50
Dry Malaga	65 a 70
Sweet "	62½ a 65
Marseilles	70 a 65
Port	1,00a2,00
Calabria	65 a 75
Claret, box	3,50 a5,00
WOOL—℔ lb.	
Full blood	—a40
¾ "	—a38
½ "	33a35
⅓ & com'n	28a30
Pulled	—a28
ZINC—℔ lb.	
Sheet	11 @12½

Summary and Review of the Pittsburgh Markets, for the week ending

Wednesday Evening, April 24.
GAZETTE & ADVERTISER OFFICE,

REMARKS—Business was brisk till within a day or two it has fallen off a little. The Baltimore conventions are mainly at the bottom of this, and we look for rather a dull period till these are over, when an impetus may be looked for. No doubt very many from the different sections have made their arrangements to do their business on their return. The river is rather low, but we have every appearance of rain—at all events we shall have plenty of water and business for two months to come.

☞A number of alterations have been made in the Price current.

AXLES—A decline has taken place in axles, and we quote them at 8a9c per lb.

ASHES—We have not the slightest improvement to notice in ashes. When we say they are very abundant, generally of an inferior quality, and exceedingly dull, we give an accurate statement of the market. The stock especially of Pots is heavy, and manifests a greater disposition to decline than Pearls. Of first sorts Pots there are few. The heaviness existing is leading to the shipment of all the First Sorts in the market—at least of all there is a reason to believe will stand inspection in N. York, and there are buyers for all such, the present rates of good bills in that market affording a fair profit.—This market is second only to that for the extent of operations in ashes; but notwithstanding the universal wish for an Inspector, it seems as though a movement toward getting one will never be made. It is a matter of notoriety that while the greater portion of ashes of good quality is sent forward to eastern markets, the refuse, all the inferior is sent here, and will be thrust upon us in all time till measures are taken to secure proper inspection.

The neglect to do this is injurious to the manufacturer to the merchant, to the consumer, to the city as a mart for ashes. Had we *now* an inspector, there are buyers in the market on eastern account, who would speedily relieve us of the heavy surplus which is so injurious. A very different state of affairs would be apparent, and such a plethora would never be felt. We quote Pots this week at 3¼a3½, without sales of any importance to report. Pearls 4¾, and heavy. Saleratus 5¼c—sales of a few casks. Scorchings 3½a3¾c, and no operations of moment.

☞Since writing the above we have heard of a sale from first hands of 13,440 lbs. No 1 Scorchings 3¼c, 4 mos.

The receipts of Ashes at Bridgewater, all brought here, amount this week to 163 905 lbs.

ALE—The demand for Ale is quite brisk, and sales pretty large at our quotations which are exclusive of shipping casks—added, $1 per cask.

BUCKETS, PATENT—The aggregate quantity of patent buckets sold in this market is very large—we quote the current rates from store: sales have been made at less.

BEESWAX—We continue remarks of last week—very scarce—little offering and in very active demand.

BROOMS—Good merchantable brooms would readily bring $1@1,12½—stock light.

BLOOMS—A sale of 100 tons Juniata Blooms of the very best quality made a few weeks since, but not heard of till this, at $61, 5 or 6 mos.; this week there was another sale of the same kind and quality, quantity not reported, at $60, 4 mos—believed to have been 100 tons. Another sale of 100 tons Juniata blooms at $57, 4 mos; and about 30 tons good Allegheny at $55, cash.

BARK—Some lots of Tanner's Bark have been received from the Allegheny river. We quote Hemlock at $2,50@3,00—Black Oak $3—Chesnut $4 per cord.

BEANS—We notice no receipts of beans of any consequence: they would readily command $1,00@$1,12½.

CHEESE—The receipts of cheese this week have not been very large, but we presume larger than is supposed. By a reference to the Imports at Bridgewater for the week ending Monday evening it will be seen that 57,388 lbs net of cheese were received. The demand however is pretty good, and we quote in boxes 5a5½—casks, loose, 4½a5c as in quality.

COPPERAS—The stock of copperas is quite small and considerable inquiry exists for it. We learn from an undoubted source the following particulars in relation to Copperas which are of interest. A gentleman in Steubenville has made an agreement with all the manufacturers there to take all they can produce for one or two years to come. Their product is probably 1200 barrels per annum, all of which he will control; and we understand he will ask 2 cts. per lb., the barrels to be extra. If this is correct, as we believe it to be, an advance must take place, and our friends here and below may calculate accordingly.

COTTON—Nor. Alabama of good quality is generally held at 8¼c. We note a sale this week of 113 bales Mississippi and North Alabama, good quality, at 8½c, cash. Some smaller sales of inferior at 7a7½c.

COTTON YARNS—On last Thursday morning we announced in the Review a decline in Yarns of 1 cent ℔ lb., but did not alter our quotations in the table because they were not settled. We now give the present rates, which have been submitted to by all the Mills for Short and Long reel, and for Batting, Chain, Twine, and Candlewick. Our manufacturers, by steadily adhering to the policy of governing their Cards by eastern prices have secured the Western market entirely to themselves. This decline, however, was not induced by any decline eastward—the rates there we believe are unchanged—ours are net for par funds.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—We showed a few weeks ago, by a comparison of the quotations here for Domestic Dry Goods in Philadelphia, that ours were really lower than theirs, a singular fact which we accounted for by stating that a large portion of last year's stock, purchased at last year's prices, were laid over for this Spring's business. We have no occasion to alter our quotations, except to reduce them as follows:—3. Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c., we now quote at 8½a8¾; 37 Laurel and Brunswick 8½a9, a reduction of a ¼ cent per yard Common Prints—we quote extremes at 6a9½ cents. Pittsburgh Sheetings we quote at 8¼c—a decline of ¼ cent. The advantages of a market near at hand, where stocks can be renewed at any time, is sufficiently obvious, and such a one is our own at the present time. Our Jobbers can purchase from importers on just as good terms as those of any other city, be they whom they may, and of course can, and for them we say, and *will* sell on as favorable terms.

FREIGHTS.—Since our last there has been another decline in Canal freights, both east and west. We now quote bacon, pork, tobacco, lard, tallow, cheese, butter, oil, &c., to Philadelphia and Baltimore at 45a50 cts ℔ 100 lbs., these are the current rates. Bacon has been shipped as low as 43 cts. The following remarks from the Baltimore American will be of interest:

> "We are gratified to learn that the several Companies in this city engaged in transporting goods up on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad and Pennsylvania Canals have very materially reduced the rates between Baltimore and Pittsburgh. The charge for coffee between these two points is now 37½c ℔ 100 lbs., and we learn that within a few days this article has been receipted for through from Baltimore to Louisville, including charges of every description at 48c. The present rates from this city to Pittsburgh are for Dry Goods, Shoes, &c., 65c; brown Muslins, Hardware and Queensware, 60c; and Groceries generally 62½c. ℔ 100 lbs; Shad $1,25 and Herrings $1 ℔ bbl. The charges to Wheeling are 10c, ℔ 100 lbs additional to those named above. The freights on the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Louisville upon merchandise generally rule at about 15c. ℔ 100 lbs. Heavy goods, such as tobacco, bacon, &c., are now paying 45 to 50c. from Pittsburgh to Baltimore.
>
> We understand that the business upon the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad has largely increased, being so far this season nearly or quite a hundred ℔ cent over that of the corresponding period of last year. The Railroad company and the transportation agencies, we learn, are determined to put the prices still lower if the amount of freight offering hereafter shall justify it."

Freights eastward on all other articles than those named have been proportionately reduced—Flour is still taken at 75c. ℔ bbl. On the Ohio river freights have advanced, owing to the present low water, but this is generally the case in the latter part of April. A rise we shall certainly have, and then Freights will fall as low as ever. The rates at present are quite unsettled, depending more on the number of boats in port than any thing else.—To Cleveland we quote 35a50 cts. ℔ 100 lbs. from heavy to light. Heavy goods have been contracted for to be delivered on shipboard at Cleveland at 35 cents.

FRUIT, *dried*—Peaches, halves, are quite dull at $1.25. Apples are very brisk, and in active demand at 62½c, at which all the sales we have noticed were made.

Green—Oranges are scarce in the east, and not plenty here. They havs advanced to $6 per box.—Lemons, Sicily, $3a3.50.

FLOUR—Since our last report considerable activity has been manifested in flour, and at advanced rates. The quantity offering is very meagre, nothing like equal to the demand; and the little coming in is snatched up with great avidity—shippers especially are watchful in picking up all that offers.—Sales have been made this week at a wide range—Early in the week the prevailing rates were $3 62½ @3,65@3 68 and 3,72; but as it progressed, and buyers found so little coming in, the rates ran up to $3,75 a3,80. The principal sales we noticed from first hands were of good supe fine brands at $3,65@3,70@3 75 and 3,80, the two last for the highest grades of fancy. 800 bbls of fancy Ohio were offered in the market, and as speedily bid for at $3,75, but the holder backed out, preferring to ship. Sales from store of 100 bbls Beaver, Flat hoop, at $3,87½; and 60 bbls mixed brands at do. The sales have mostly been in small parcels. In Fine and scratched nothing doing. Rye, in the absence of any transactions, may be quoted at $2,25. Buckwheat is nearly out of season and out of market, and we leave quotations blank.

FEATHERS—For want of receipts we continue former remark—market quite bare, and in active demand.

FISH—During the week fresh Herring and Shad have appeared in the market and met with very quick sale, the first at $6 for No. 1; but they have since declined, and we quote them at $5,50. The first lot of Shad in the market sold at $12 by single bbl. Since they were brought on prices have declined eastward, and we now quote them at $10,50@11,00. The stock of Mackerel small.

GLASS—Country brands are rather dull and the stock tolerably large. We quote them at $1,81@1,87 8 by 10, and $2,81@2,87½ 10 by 12—cash. City brands in parcels of 50 boxes can be purchased at $2,50, 8 by 10; and $3,50, 10 by 12, par funds. With these remarks we alter our quotations for these sizes.

GRAIN—The supply of grain, owing no doubt to the engagements of the farmers, is quite short.

WHEAT brings 72a75 cents weight—400 bushels Pa. afloat taken at 72, and 400 at 75.

RYE, we overlooked the brisk demand for Rye by the Brewers, and the consequent advance in price. We now quote at 43c weight, and quick.

OATS, The receipts this week have been small—We quote 22a24c, and quick.

BARLEY, is almost out of season, and nominal.

GINSENG—The market is entirely bare of Ginseng. It is in active demand at 26c.

GROCERIES.—We have no new feature to notice in Groceries—the transactions we have noticed were not of any importanve or variation from our quotations of last week.

Sugar—The movement in N. O. Sugar in all the important markets both east, west and south, is upward, and the advancing rates have imparted great firmness to the stock offered here. It rated in New Orleans on the 13th as follows:—for Inferior to Common 5¼a5¾, Fair 6a6¼, Prime 6½a6¾, strictly choice in small lots 7a7½c. ℔ lb. In Louisville on the 20th. at 6½a7c. from fair to prime, and very firm. In Cincinnati same date, from 6¾ to 7½c. an advance, and firm. In Baltimore it is quoted at 6,85a7,25, &c., &c. These comparisons with our own of 6¾a7½ from good fair to strictly prime, show that we hold as low or *lower*, considering our relative distance from the head of the market, than any of our neighbors.

☞ Considerable sales of Sugar have been made during the week to Michigan and the Lake country, at 7c specie funds.

Molasses—We hear of no operations this week of any consequence. The general asking price is 31a32c. We heard of a sale at 30½c., but do not know whether any such took place, and doubt it. At 31c it is very firm. Our last advices from New Orleans of the 13th say:—"The demand has continued fair, and holders have found very little difficulty in realizing the rates before quoted, for good lots from 25½a26, and inferior and common from 24½a25c ℔ gall. There have been no sales on Plantation worth reporting—In fact there are no longer any lots of much importance remaing on hand. At Louisville, on the 2d:—"This week the sales have mostly been mede at 30c. for N. Orleans, and some sold at 33c." At Cincinnati on the 20th:—"The tendency is still upward, and few lots could now be had below 30c." In Baltimore, 31a32c. in bbls., and stock light. From these it will be seen that the markets around us are all tending upward. The stock in Louisville is comparatively small, and exhausted stocks in this city cannot be renewed there this year.

Teas—Are without change.

HOPS—Hops first sort 1843 are in good demand and rather scarce—they would readily bring 9½a10 cents.

HAY—Loose hay from wagons is selling at $7@7,25 per ton of 2000 lbs. No Clover offering.—Timothy in bundles of about 300 lbs, $[illegible].

IRON & NAILS—Common bar Iron we quote as before at 3c per lb, and Nails 4 to 4½.

LEAD—Sales of small parcels of Pig 3¼c, which is the ruling rate. Lead pipe common sizes is selling at 6c per lb, and sheet Lead at do.

LUMBER—The little excitement manifested at the date of our last report has subsided, and with it rates of green lumber have settled down to $6a12 for common and clear. The 1,200,000 feet we reported as sold at $7a14, turned out after all not to be a sale. It was taken at the rates quoted above. Sales through the week have generally been made at them, though as high as $7 has been paid for common small lots. The last transaction we have heard, was a sale afloat of 400,000 feet at $6a12 ℔ M. feet. Cherry has ruled at $12 and 15 and is scarce and in demand. Poplar uniformly $8,00.—Shingles, $1,25a1,50 ℔ M. Seasoned Lumber in pile has advanced, and we quote common inch Pine at $8 ℔ M. feet, and clear at $17a18. Previous to the advance 125,000 and 60,000 feet common were taken in pile at $7 50. The stock of seasoned Lumber has dwindled away considerably. We understand the quantity yet to come down is considerable.

OILS—Winter Lard Oil is out of season, and we quote only summer oil at 56a60c. We note a sale of 50 bbls city pressed Linseed oil from store at 70c cash—we quote 70a75c.

PIG METAL.—This week's operations in metal have been of importance, but none of any moment have transpired in the Allegheny stored and held on owners' account—small sales of a few tons of this are making as wanted. The leading and principal operations were made in the metal of one furnace as follows:—sales by owner of 70 tons Juniata Pig from "Allegheny Furnace," soft grey, of the very best quality for Foundry, at $31, cash: of 330 tons from same furnace, No. 1 for Forging, at $30, cash. These sales of metal to the amount of 400 tons at these rates are not to be considered a criterion of the market for the average run of "Allegheny" Pigs, and to prevent misapprehension we have been thus particular as to the quality and brand. 25 tons Hanging Rock, a mixed lot of hot and cold blast, were taken on Friday last at $28, cash. We hear of one or two other transactions in a small way, but know nothing of quality or terms.

PROVISIONS—

Bacon—This week has been remarked by numerous transactions in Bacon, at some considerable range. For example the following sales:—26 casks very prime Hams at 4¾c. 26 casks assorted in lots at 5 for hams, 4 for sides, and 3 for shoulders; 5 casks sides 4¼c, and 4000 lbs. country meat assorted in good order at 3½c. Holders of many lots are firm at 4, 4¼ and a few ask 4½c round. 3¾ has been proffered in several instances and refused. From this it will be seen that the market is quite unsettled, and there are a few holders yet in market who are anxious to close. There is however a very confident expectation entertained by some that the article will improve in a short time, and such are indifferent about selling. We quote the current rates from store for prime well cut meat as follows:—Hams 5a5½c; sides 4a4¼c, shoulders 3a3½c and assorted as sides; remarking an improvement for the week in prices and firmness over last week.

Lard—Lard has been quiet for the past two weeks though in fact there has been very little to operate upon. The only sale we notice this week was about 100 packages, bbls., half bbls, and kegs, equivalent when reduced to 250 kegs of mixed quality and cooperage at 5¼c cash. A prime No. 1 article in quality and cooperage in kegs would readily command 5¾c, and in bbls 5¼a5½c.

Butter—Roll is in demand and good fresh would bring 10a11c for city consumption. Print Butter is falling in the city markets, and will lessen the inquiry for Roll. Keg is nominal.

PLASTER.—We reduce our quotations for plaster to $15a16 per ton, or $2,50 per bbl.—Additions to the stock through the week and sales of several tons.

POTATOES—No receipts of consequence from French Creek, one or two cargoes received before have been sold out 37½ wholesale and 40c retail. Sweet Potatoes, of which there are a few in market, are selling at —— per bushel

RAGS—A constant market may be depended on at our quotations in cash—the highest in the West.

SPRINGS, ELIPTIC.—We note a decline or rather a reduction in the price of the very superior coach springs manufactured here—we quote polished at 11a12c per lb.

RICE—Is rather dull at 3¼a3½c. by tierce.

SPICES.—Alspice is now generally held at 18c.,'and we quote it at that.

SALT.—The rate of No afloat has uniformly been 81a81½c. per bbl. No. 2 is always 12½ cents per bbl. less.

TIN PLATE—Is stiff at our quotation.

TOBACCO—Leaf—The stock of Leaf Tobacco is about as large as this market will bear, and it is dull at present. Kentucky Leaf we quote 2a4c., as in quality. The stock of manufactured is large, and an improvement in the Tares would doubtless give it more buoyancy and briskness.

WOOL—As the Wool season is about opening we would remark to our country readers that we have no intelligence from the East yet that we can rely on as to the prospect for prices. We expect by next week to receive some private advices. We find the following in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th, and give it as a matter of information:—"As the shearing time and the active Wool season is near at hand, it may not be amiss to publish the following word of caution, addressed by a very heavy Wool dealer in Philadelphia to a largely operating house in this city:—'Our Wool market has again become languid. Wool has been driven up too high and manufacturers are strongly resisting the prices. Goods are falling here and we would advise for the present to hold up from buying altogether.'" All grades of Wool have advanced here—see quotations.

WHISKEY.—The current rate for common is 19c—19½c has been paid. Rectified, 22c.

CITY MARKET—DIAMOND.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 24.

The Market was abundantly supplied with everything but poultry, of which very little was to be had, and Flour which was also scarce.

Bag Flour sold at $1,87½a2,00. Rye was very scarce and sold at $1,25. Of Buckwheat there was none. Corn Meal sold at 50 cents per bushel. Oats were tolerably plenty, but 25 cts. was uniformly asked. Print Butter was plenty at 16a18¾c. Eggs very abundant at 6¼c.

Fish were more abundant than on any day this spring and cheap. Salmon per string 18¾a20c. Bass 20c. Carp 18¾a20c. Catfish 18¾a20c. Perch 20c. Pike 20a25c.

Apple Butter 8a12c per quart. Country Molasses 15a20c per quart.

Beef, best cuts 5a6c; common 3a4c. Veal from 3 to 6c. Lard 7a8c. Potatoes, common reds 25c., and Mercer 50c. Sweet Potatoes for seed 50c per peck, eatable 37½c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Reported exclusively for the "Daily Gazette and Advertiser," by J. GOEHRING, Federal Street.

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 24.

63 head of Beeves were sold this week at Goehring's Yards, at from 3 to 4c. net, as in quality, a further decline of ¼ cent on the inside figure.

16 head of Sheep were sold at $1,12½ per head.

Pennsylvania House, STIGO.

70 head were offered this week, and of these 50 were sold at 3¼a4½c. net, as in condition and quality. A small drove of hogs were offered at 4c.

15 head Beeves, a loose drove, were taken by butchers at 3¼a4c.

EASTERN EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET.—No change to note in the rate of Eastern Exchange.

We have a further advance of ¼ per cent to notice in the rate of discount in county and City orders. Relief Notes, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky paper.

Eastern Va., and the Branches of the Wheeling Banks are purchased at the same rate, 1½ per cent discount. Washington, Wheeling and Brownsville at ¾ per cent.

State Bank of Illinois, 70; and Shawneetown 58 to 60 cents on the dollar.

N. HOLMES & SON'S REPORT.

[From our Correspondent]

BRIDGEWATER, April 23, 1844.

Dear Sir—The following is a statement of the Imports and Exports for the week ending 23rd—

IMPORTS.

Cheese	lbs	57388	Furniture	lbs	69500
Pot Ash, &c.	"	163905	Sundries	"	140760
Rags	"	2360	Wheat	bus	475
Bacon	"	11130	Flour	bls	1308

EXPORTS.

Merchandise	lbs	151595	Coffee	lbs	24873
Iron	"	412439	Sundries	"	53181
Groceries	"	317519	Glass	hlf-bxs	2225
Nails	"	111633	Wheat	bus	845
Tobacco	"	18021	Salt		1560

STANDARD THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

LECTURES on the Acts of the Apostles by the late John Dick, D D, author of Lectures on Theology, &c.

Janeway on Unlawful Marriage.
What is Christianity, by Thomas Vowler.
Short, Bishop of Sodaz and Man.
Burkett, on the New Testament, 2 vols 8 vo.
South's Sermons, 4 vols 8 vo.
Jay's Christian Contemplated. [mo.
" Evening and Morning Exercises, 2 vols 12
" Prayers.
Thullock on Romans, 1 vol 3 vo.

The above with a large collection of Theological, Classical, and Historical Works School Books, &c. For sale by T CARTER,
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Ap 2—dly No. 160 Liberty st.

TO DISTILLERS.—The subscribers will give the highest market price in cash for good Whiskey. W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
ap 2—d1m&w3t. No. 160 Liberty street.

75 HDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
13 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
5 Tierces best Rice, rec'd by Steamboats Corsair and Little Rock, for sale by
W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
ap 2.—d1m&w3t. No. 160 Liberty street.

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
60 Packages Teas, various kinds,
22 Boxes Starch,
600 Bbls. Whiskey, with a general assortment of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, for sale by
W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
ap 2—d1m&w3t. No. 160 Liberty street.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of French Burr and Laurel Hill Mill-stones and Bolting-cloths of all numbers at reduced prices. Also, mill gearing of the most improved kinds, and all kinds of mill furnishing made to order at NO. 244 LIBERTY STREET, near the canal. W. W. WALLACE.
april 5—d&w

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

SIXTEEN Ploughs, various kinds and numbers, on hand and for sale at 25 per cent less than regular prices to close an administrator's account.
W. W. WALLACE,
april 5—d&w No. 244 Liberty street.

399 BBLS. PRIME N. O. MOLASSES, received by Steamboats Zephyr and Edwin Hickman, for sale by
W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
ap 2—d1m&w3t. No. 160 Liberty street.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,
Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh.

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq,
Wilson McCandless, "	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthurs,	O. Metcalf, Esq.
R. S. Cassat,	
P. Mulvany.	

NOTICE.

☞Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.
Z. W. REMINGTON.
March 7, 1844—d&w1y.

NOTICE to all whom it may concern.—All persons having claims against the estate of HENRY HULTZ, deceased of Upper St. Clair, as well as those knowing themselves indebted to the same, will please present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, to
ISAAC HULTZ,
HIRAM HULTS, } Adm'rs.
ap 6—w6t*

PHILADELPHIA
Seed and Implement Warehouse.

NOW on hand and for sale, an extensive assortment of Garden Seeds, crop of 1843—grown by the subscriber, and warranted of the best quality, and true to name. Clover and Grass Seeds of all kinds.

Prouty and Mears' Patent Centre Draught Self-Sharpening Ploughs; Prouty and Mears' Subsoil Ploughs; Side Hill and Double Mould Ploughs; Grain and Seed Fans; Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters; Corn Shellers; Cultivators; Harrows; Dirt Scrapers; Churns; Cheese Presses; Sausage fillers; Meat Cutters; Ox Balls; Bull Rings; Cow Chains; Bill Hooks; Hatchets; Axes; Axe Handles; Grass Shears; Hoes; Rakes; Spades; Shovels; Forks; Garden Trowels; Weeding Forks; Grubbing Hoes; Dock Extractors; Pruning Shears; Saws and Hooks; on hand and made to order from any pattern.

For sale Wholesale and Retail, by
D. O. PROUTY,
176 Market street between 5th and 6th sts.,
March 7, 1844.—m14—w7t. Philadelphia.

THOMAS WHITE'S
STRAW, FLORENCE BRAID, AND FANCY BONNET MANUFACTORY.
No. 13 COMMERCE STREET, ABOVE FOURTH,
Philadelphia.

REMOVED from Corner of Seventh and Noble where also are manufactured the Sea Grass Hats and Neapolitan Bonnets.

Merchants and others wishing to purchase (for cash,) will find it greatly to their advantage to call, the assortment being by far the most extensive, the work superior in quality, and prices as low as any, other manufactory in the United States. To confirm these facts, it is only necessary to call and examine.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1844.—m14—w3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JESSEE MIDDLESWARTH, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, will please make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all those having claims against the same will please present them forthwith properly authenticated for payment.
SAMUEL STEWART, Executor.
March 29—w6t*

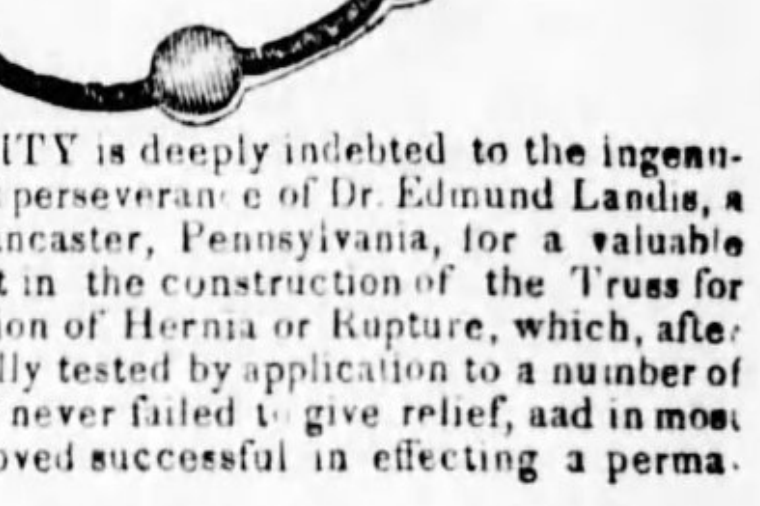
S. ALTER, Attorney at Law,
MONONGAHELA CITY, PENNA.

WILL attend promptly to collections and all other business in the line of his profession in the counties of Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland and Fayette,

REFERS TO:

Hon. Th. H. Baird,
George P. Hamilton, Esq
James Dunlop, Esq.
Bagaley & Smith, and D.T Morgan, merchants, } Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hon. T. M. T. McKennan,
Hen. Isaac Leet,
John L. Gow, Esq. } Washington, Pa.
March 8—w3m

DOCTOR EDMUND LANDIS'
PATENT DOUBLE SPRING TRUSS.
For the Melioration and Cure of Hernia.



HUMANITY is deeply indebted to the ingenuity and perseverance of Dr. Edmund Landis, a citizen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for a valuable improvement in the construction of the Truss for the melioration of Hernia or Rupture, which, after being carefully tested by application to a number of patients, has never failed to give relief, and in most cases has proved successful in effecting a permanent cure.

This improved Truss has been submitted to the most eminent members of the medical profession, who, after fair trial and examination, have concurred in pronouncing it an important discovery, particularly as it admits of perfect adjustment to the seat of the complaint, and of bearing with certainty upon the point where the pressure is required, without admitting of a chance of change or of shifting by any action of the muscles, hip or body,—the outer spring, which is very elastic, only giving, by which arrangement every movement is accommodated.

The suffering and imminent danger to life consequent upon that most distressing of all complaints, *Strangulated Hernia*, need never be apprehended by persons who wear this improved Truss, and the patient may cherish a confident hope, that in consequence of the intestine or omentum never being permitted to protrude in the slightest degree, that the distended ring or opening will gradually contract, and a permanent cure be effected, when the Truss may be dispensed with altogether.

This Truss may be very properly termed, Dr. LANDIS' COMPOUND SPRING TRUSS; the springs being 2 in number, the inner and the outer, the latter lying over the former. The exterior spring is three times the length of the interior, upon the end of the latter the compress or eliptical pad or block is fastened, which rests upon the affected part. There is a small adjusting screw, which passes through the outer spring, immediately over the pad or block, and is formed to bear upon any part of the block, so that the pressure can be made to act immediately upon or over the rupture with the degree of force or weight which the case may require.—The whole apparatus is so adjusted as to fit any peculiarity of form, at the same time so flexible as to occasion neither inconvenience or uneasiness to the wearer, while following his usual avocations.

The following distinguished members of the Medical profession have borne ample and unqualified testimony to the palliative and curative value and importance of Dr. Landis' discovery: Geo. B. Kerfoot, M. D. and John L. Atlee, M. D., of Lancaster: Geo. M'Clealland, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Pennsylvania and Jefferson College, and Samuel M'Clelland, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the same college; Samuel Martin, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania College, &c.; James M'Clintock, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Varmont College, &c.; John Wiltbank, M. D., and W. B. Grant, M. D., Professors in the Pennsylvania College; Henry G. Patterson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania Medical College; to which we add with pleasure the respectable names of S. Snyder, M. D., J. K. Neff, M. D. C. L. Baker, M. D., and Henry Carpenter, M. D. of Lancaster.

H. H. McCULLOUGH having purchased the patent right for making and vending the above TRUSS, is prepared to furnish them to all who may be afflicted with that disease. He is also prepared to fill all orders from Physicians and Druggists, and solicits their patronage. He will attend to applying the instrument; believing it to be superior to anything of the kind ever invented He has put the price so low that it is within the reach of all. The testimonials of the eminent Physicians, whose names are above appended, are deemed sufficient recommendations.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,
Cor. Fourth & Wood streets, Pitts'gh.
Pitts'gh, Feb. 16, 1844.—d&w1y.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XCI.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 17, 1844

MR. WHITE:—This has been an important day in the history of Pennsylvania. The House has been exclusively engaged, from nine o'clock this morning till seven this evening, in discussing the act to reduce the State Debt, and incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company. The bill was taken up, pending Mr. Sankey's amendment to the 33d section, which provides *substantially* that the revenue Commissioners shall, in equalising the value of the property to be taxed in the several counties, be exclusively confined to the evidence derived from the county board of revision—and that the *County Commissioners* may give notice to the *Revenue Commissioners* that they are dissatisfied with the assessment, and that thereupon, the revenue Commissioners shall transmit to the County Commissioners a copy of the assessment by them settled, and that the County Commissioners shall present the same to the Judges of the Court of the County, who shall *forthwith* proceed to levy the tax to be collected in said county. A division of this amendment was called for, and the 1st division was adopted without a division; on the 2d division the question was taken by yeas and nays, and lost, yeas 35, nays 52. The discussion of this last branch of the amendment was very able.—It was advocated by Sankey, Nicholson, Snowden, Cummins of Butler, Dunlap and Brackenridge, and opposed by Cooper, Brady, Whitman, Toland, McFadden and Brooke. The 34th section, which provides that any deficit in the payment of the state tax, after a certain time in any county, shall be charged on the books of the State Treasurer against the delinquent County, bearing an interest of 6 per cent; and that no money shall be paid to said delinquent county, from the State Treasury, *for any purpose*, until the whole arrears of tax should be paid, being under consideration, Mr. Dunlap moved to amend the same, by striking out all that part of the section which requires that no moneys shall be paid to the delinquent counties until their taxes be paid, &c This amendment was lost, yeas 20, nays 63. Mr. Sankey then moved to amend, by inserting that when the taxes on *seated* lands remain unpaid for the period of two years the same shall be proceeded with, and sold for the payment of the same, as *unseated* lands now are. Mr. Whitman moved to amend the amendment, by providing that any person whose *seated lands* were sold under the provisions of this act should have the privilege of redeeming the same within one year, after *actual notice* had been given him of their sale by the county Treasurer, on payment of all taxes and costs then due on said property. This amendment was adopted; and the amendment as amended was adopted, yeas 57, nays 25.—The remaining sections of the bill passed were without serious opposition to the last; which provides that *all* the revenue derived from the provisions of the act shall be *irrevocably* devoted to the payment of the interest on the state debt. This section Mr. Roumfort offered to amend by reserving the amount appropriated to *Common School purposes*. This amendment was lost, yeas 33, nays 51.—The section was then agreed to. The House then referred the appointment of Commissioners, to carry the provisions of the act into effect, to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the committee on Inland Navigation, who after a few moments retirement nominated the following named gentlemen as Commissioners, which nomination was adopted by the House, viz:

John Stallman, Thomas McCully, Jacob Sheerer, Alexander Cummings, of Philadelphia County, John G. Lowrey, Centre County, Joel R. Mann, of Montgomery County, Thos. P. Cope, Robt. Toland, Thos. C. Rockhill and Jacob E Hagert, of Philadelphia City, Philip Dougherty, of Dauphin County, John Junkin, of Perry County, Henry Flannery, of Berks Conty, Christian Myers, of Clarion County, Wm Darlington, of Chester County, Geo Harrison, of Bucks County, George R. White of Allegheny County, Michael Musselman, of Lancaster County, John Kerr, of Huntingdon County, and George M. Hollenback, of Luzerne County. The question then being on the *final* passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were called and were, yeas 55, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—*Adams*, Anderegg, Bennet, *Blair*, Boal, Brackenridge, *Brady*, Bright, *Brook*, Brush, Bush, *Butler*, *Carson*, *Connor*, *Cooper*, *Cummins* (Mifflin,) *Dickey*, Edson, Farrell, Fatzinger, *Gould*, *Hall*, *Herr*, *Hinchman*, Ireland, *Jordan*, *Kerr*, Knox, Laning, *Lawrence*, *Linton*, Long, Macmanus, *Musser*, *M'Ewen*, M'Fadden, M'Kinley, *Nicholson*, *Parke*, Porter, *Sankey*, Shattuck, *Shaw*, Shindel, Smith, (Clearfield,) *Smith*, (Lancaster,) Snyder, Straub, *Thompson*, *Toland*, *Trego* Tustin, *Whitaker*, *Whitman*, Snowden.—Yeas 55.

NAYS.—Ambrose, Bachman, *Carpenter*, Cumming (Fayette) Cummins (Butler) Dotts, *Dunlap*, Eckels, Elliott, Evans, *Hammer*, Heck, Hineline, *Kauffman*, Kugler, *Metzger*, Moore, Morgan, McCaslin, O'Bryan, Picking, Smith, (Berks) Smith, (Monroe) Smith, (Wyoming) *Strauss*, *Urban*, Weber, Wilson.—Nays, 28.

The Senate have been engaged in private bills mostly, and in discussing the militia bill. They reconsidered the vote on the billto compel the Tide Water Canal Company to receive one tenth of their notes for tolls, and passed it and sent it to the House. It was on motion postponed till to-morrow. So the tax bill has finally passed the House, but it is anticipated that it will meet with severe opposition in the Senate. I am of opinion that it will pass the Senate in nearly its present shape, for the purpose of killing the sale of the public works. For it is certain that with a three mill tax, the works cannot be sold. Z.

No. XCII.

HARRISBURGH, April 18, 1844.

MR WHITE:—There is hardly any thing worth noticing in the proceedings of either branch of the legislature to day. The Senate have negatived the bill to incorporate the Lehigh Co. Bank, passed the militia bill with sundry amendments and returned it to the House. They have taken no action on the 'bill to reduce the state debt,' but it will be under consideration in that body to-morrow.

In the *House*, the gennral appropriation bill as amended by the Senate, was taken up and proceeded with during the whole dry, with the exception of some unimportant business of a local character. The House have, as far as they have proceeded, (up to the 15th section,) adhered generally to the details of the original bill. Some Senate amendments of minor consequence have been concurred in.

The fact that the bill was thoroughly prepared in the House on its passage, will preclude the adoption of any very important amendments which the Senate have attached to it. The *House* considers itself as good a Judge of "*matters and things*" as the *Senate is*, any day, and they will not permit the exercise of their wisdom to be impeded, or in any way obstructed by the interposition of Senatorial dictation. This act will be disposed of in the House, to-morrow, and be returned to the Senate. I make no doubt, the Senate will yield to the views of the House. The act to "reduce the state debt," will, undoubted by encounter opposition in the Senate; and it is among the possibles, that it will be defeated, although no serious fears are now entertained.

The amount of Tax will be lowered, if any *important* alteration is made; and an attempt was made to-day in the house, to go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of striking out *three mills*, and inserting *two*, without success. It is contended, that if a three mill tax is laid and collected, there is no need of a sale of the public works, and if they are sold there is no need of a three mill tax. However, these bills must go together—there is no separating them successfully; means of payment must come from *somewhere*, and it is easier to fix the amount to be paid, than to pay it; or than to furnish the "*ready John Davis*." The Governor treated the House to day to a veto upon a divorce bill which the House triumphantly sustained, there being only three votes opposed to it. So it seems, that Davy was right once; assuming the ancient doctrine "vox populi vox Dei" to be true.

Parson Muhlenberg visited the House today. Z.

☞ We give "A Father" room in our paper with some reluctance, from the loathing abhorrence we feel for the dangerous reptile whose vile deeds and character he discloses. But as poisonous and disgusting gangrenes and ulcers on the physical body have to be approached and removed by the skilful hand of the operator, however offensive, so moral ulcers on the social body must be extirpated, however disagreeable the task. We therefore afford "A Father" room, while he, '*secundum artem*,' destroys the poisonous influence of the most nauseating moral leper which ever disgraced this community.

ODDFELLOWS.—We see by the papers, that this Secret Oath-bound Society have lately had a public funeral procession in this city, outraging thereby the well known and deeply cherished public sentiment in this community.—The Aurora contains an attack on the Rev. Mr. BRYAN for his refusal to sanction this indecent parade by attending the funeral in their company. We thank Mr. BRYAN, in behalf of the religious and Antimasonic portion of this community, for his prompt, manly and consistent conduct on the occasion. If all our clergymen would pursue a like proper course, these societies would not so often intrude themselves upon the community.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Our Harrisburgh letter of the 17th, brings very important intelligence—the passage through the House of the bill to sell the main line, and the tax bill.—It is said State stock was rapidly rising in the east, in consequence of the passage of this bill The only drawback is, that its operation is suspended until the decision of the people is known in October.

A HINT TO WILKINS.—Mr. JOHN JONES, of the Madisonian, drops the Honorable Secretary of War a gentle hint, which he had better heed. He will find, if he wishes to retain his office, his degradation is not deep enough yet. He must truckle, and fawn, and bow to *Mister* JOHN JONES, or his blushing honors will fade away, as the dew of the morning. Will Mr. WILKINS do so? Aye, will he. He will put on his blandest smile, and tell Mr. JONES it was all a mistake, and that the next time he finds it necessary to insult his old constituents to retain his place, Mr. JOHN JONES shall have the printing But we had like to have forgotten Mr. JONES' hint. Here it is:

"N. B. Will the Hon. the Secretary of War be kind enough, to *oblige us* by *favoring* us with a copy of his address on the subject of the Annexation of Texas, which the Globe was kindly 'permitted' to insert yesterday evening."

JUDGE BALDWIN.—We extremly regret to hear that Judge BALDWIN is veryy ill, and that his recovery is considered doubtful.

Some people say, that Mr. WILKINS has an eye to this expected vacancy, and that his Texas letter was to pave the way for more favors from his Accidency. Time, the great revealer, will show.

ASTOUNDING RUMOR.

A rumor of a most extraordinary character has been circulating about this city for some days. From what source it originated we cannot tell, but it has been quite generally talked of in some particular political circles. It is, substantially, as follows:—After the result of the Connecticut election was ascertained, Mr. VAN BUREN, disheartened by the disastrous defeats of the Locofoco party in that State and Maryland, and in the town elections in New York, despatched Mr. Ex-Attorney General BUTLER, his bosom friend, with a message to his friends at Washington, committing his case into their hands, and expressing his willingness to relinquish his claims to a nomination if the interests of the Democratic party, in their opinion, demanded the sacrifice. At Washington, as the story goes, the scheme was then concocted, with Mr. VAN BUREN's consent, of course, to make an attempt to induce Gen. JACKSON to permit his name to be used by the Baltimore Convention as the candidate for President, with Mr. VAN BUREN as the candidate for Vice President. As the old General is very frail, it is expected he will drop off about as soon as elected, (and his election is counted by the schemers as certain,) then Mr. VAN BUREN is to mount the throne *a-la-Tyler*.

After these arrangements were made, Mr. BUTLER departed for Richmond to consult Father RICHEY, from which place he came on to this city, and went down the river some days since to the Hermitage to procure the consent of Gen. JACKSON. This is the rumor as we heard it. We do not vouch for its truth. If there is any foundation for it, it displays one of the most stupendous schemes of party trickery, to bolster up the falling fortunes of corrupt party leaders, which the world ever saw. Of one thing there is no doubt, that Mr. B. F. BUTLER has gone on a visit to the Hermitage.

TEXAS.—The National Intelligencer again raises its warning cry to those apathetic editorsi who seem inclined to believe that all will be well. The Intelligencer says the danger is imminent The Treaty had not been sent in on Thursday last.

A letter published in the Newark Advertiser says that the leading provisions of the Treaty are as follows:

> The treaty is summary in character and explicit, and it is said that the documents which are to accompany it are not voluminous.—The Treaty provides for no assumption of the debts of Texas, beyond the amount of the proceeds of the sales of her lands, which are to be transferred to the United States. The annexation is to take place in the first instance simply as the territory of the United States, and not as a State. The institution of SLAVERY is to be left an open topic, to be hereafter decided by Congress when the Territory shall ask permission for admission to the Union as an independent State. The Treaty is to be ratified *within thirty days* by the United States Senate—in default of which it is to be no longer binding upon either of the negotiating parties.

TEXAS DEBT.—One of the stipulations of the TYLER annexation treaty is said to be the assumption of the debt of Texas by the United States. If the debt of Texas is to be assumed, why not the debt of Pennsylvania, one of the "old thirteen." Has not Pennsylvania as many claims on the liberality of the Federal government as Texas? What shall hinder the hardy sons of Pennsylvania to clamor at the doors of the Treasury for their share of the public treasure—if Texas is to be so highly favored. Will our Locofocos, who are advocating this measure, answer?

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday afternoon contains the letter of WILLIAM L. STONE, Esq. one of its editors, informing the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Seneca tribe of Indians that he gladly accepts the honor conferred upon him in January last by adopting him as a chief of the Seneca nation.

The Banks of Philadelphia have raised the rate of interest to six per cent.

ANOTHER STEAM MURDERER has made his appearance at De Soto, Miss. The people of that neighborhood had been dreadfully afflicted with the Small Pox, without being able to account for its origin; when it was ascertained to have been introduced by a steam quack, who had innoculated some person with the small pox virus. It seems that a wag had undertaken most improperly to quiz the quack, by telling him that the only way to obtain the vaccine matter was to take the small pox virus and mix it with new milk. This he did, and the result is as we have stated. The whole country is in a dreadful state of alarm, and several deaths have taken place.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

J. HERON FOSTER.

MR. EDITOR:—I perceive you refuse to enter into any defence of yourself against the virulent assaults of J. HERON FOSTER, and your course, in that respect, is quite right, for a character that cannot stand without propping against anything that *he* may say is hardly worth defending. The public, too, takes but little interest in the quarrels of editors, and seldom gives itself the trouble to ascertain which is wrong, or which is right. If the article it requires is furnished, it cares but little about the personal character of him who furnishes it. This system may do very well in the way of trade, but as it regards the editors of newspayers it is altogether wrong. Public opinion is the only censorship of the press that we have, or ought to have, and it is only because the public conscience is dull and apathetic, that the licentiouness of the press, about which so much complaint is made is tolerated. It is an old saying that what is everybody's business is nobody's; and the adage holds good in this case. Each *individual* of the community will readily agree that vice ought to be frowned down, but the *whole* will go on as usual and allow it to exist, nay, contribute to its existence. The case of this Foster is one in point. His career has been one of unmitigated, and perhaps unparalleled infamy, and yet we see the names of men of character and standing among his patrons. Many, doubtless, have been placed there, (after the example of Bennett of the New York Herald,) without authority, as stool pigeons for others, and to keep them in countenance. But it is not my present purpose to expose the various arts and falsehoods by which papers of the Bennett stamp foist themselves into the patronage of the advertising public. At some other time I may perhaps do so.

My present object is to recall to the memory of the patrons of the Age, one or two reminiscences connected with their interesting protege which perhaps they may have forgotten; and then to wish them all due honor, in their association with him. I am moved to this partly by a desire, if possible, to arouse public opinion to a sense of its duty in regard to the public press, and partly by a desire to shew what manner of man this assailer of the Judiciary is. It will be seen, I think, that he does not come to the purifying of the judicial ermine with particularly clean hands. To begin then. There are a certain class of papers which do not sell unless they contain something out of the common way. The ordinary news of the day, is not sufficient to make people stifle their consciences, and overcome their natural disgust of moral deformities, so far as to purchase them. *Truth* and the sober every day transactions of the world are not sufficiently exciting for their purpose, and therefore *falsehood* is largely resorted to, and every occasion sought to make an excitement. At one time the pulpit, at another the Judiciary, then again the town is astounded by the announcement that there is "scarce an alley in the heart "of our city, or a street in the suburbs, but has "its haunts of vice, frequented under the veil "of night *by ho those are unsuspected by* the "community." I quote from Mr. Foster.

This is, of course, doubted by some—believed by others. Mr. Foster's courage and zeal for the public morals, are highly praised by one party, while he is denounced by another which has less faith in the purity of his purposes.—But, in the meantime, both believers and disbelievers buy the paper, either to encourage him, or to see what the "scamp" has to say—as the case may be. And the disbelievers are contounded by the further announcement that a large number of young men are in the habit of stealing from their employers and taking the goods to the haunts of vice, and that he "can "even procure a list of the articles, the persons "who took them, and to whom they were giv"en." The whole is summed up by the assertion that he has "information sufficient to "convict more than one in a court of justice, "and upon their future course depends the use "we shall make of it!" It is to be presumed that their future course was satisfactory, as we hear no more of the matter. Thus much in exemplification of the manner and motive of these "exposures of iniquity in high places." An anecdote illustrative of the character of the "moral reformer" who makes them, and I have done.

The habitual reader of Mr Foster's effusions—his very respectable backers and patrons—will doubtless remember his denunciations of the editor of the Sun for publishing an obscene acrostic. Day after day did he express his abhorrence of the miscreant, the reptile, &c., for being guilty of so vile an act. Language was ransacked for epithets sufficiently strong to express Mr Foster's holy horror of the deed, and the public were called upon to visit with condign punishment, an editor who could so far forget what was due to descency and morality. Well, time wore on—Foster reaping the benefit, of his virtuous indignation, and the Sun people all the damage he could inflict upon them, when the Chronicle firm was dissolved, and the Age established. A quarrel ensues and the editor of the Chonicle, his former co-laborer charges upon Mr. Foster among other matters, as follows:—

"He, too, is the man, that sent through the Post Office, to the editor of one of our city papers, an obscene acrostic; and afterwards penned articles for this paper while he was one of its editors, denouncing that editor for publishing it, when he knew it was inserted *unwittingly* by him in his paper." &c

The day after this appeared, Mr. Foster published a labored defence of himself in the Age from the attacks of the Chronicle, but this particular one, the gravest of all, he overlooked entirely. I think, therefore that it may be considered as established by the testimony of his former partner confirmed by his own neutral admission.

I know not whether the picture these facts in relation to this obscene acrostic presents as appears black to others as it does to me. I sometimes think it cannot, or the chief actor in it, would hardly dare to speak to an honest man It may be that in refusing to regard him as in any way the superior of those whom a man would be ashamed to be seen speaking to, I am unduly sensitive—not sufficiently a man of the world I am willing, however, to be judged by every man's own conscience, if it can only be roused to action. Let any one ask himself if, in the annals of crime, he can recollect of anything more mean and dastardly than the admitted facts in relation to this abscene acrostic present. Murder is more barbarous, burglary more alarming, but it may very well be said, that neither the murderer, the burglar, or the pickpocket is so utterly depraved, mean, and despicable, as I conceive the man *must be* that could be guilty of the act which, from the record, I have related. How far those who countenance this wretch participate in his guilt, it is perhaps for them to say. For myself, I wash my hands of it, and always have done.

I am encroaching too much, Mr. Editor, on your patience, yet one more fact I wish to present to the more respectable of Mr. Foster's patrons—for their sober consideration. Their moralist has recently printed and published a work entitled "Physiological Mysteries and Revelations in Love, Courtship and Marriage: an infallible Guide Book for married and single persons, in matters of the utmost importance to the human race." The title page of this book—taken in connection with the source from which it emanates—would lead many to suspect the nature of its contents. A copy has accidentally fallen in my way; all I can say of it is that it is a most unspeakably obscene and dangerous work, holding out inducements and promising impunity to crime of the deepest dye. I am told that is a *pirated* edition, and as Mr. Foster & Co. have put the words "New York" on the title page, without any mention of their own names as publishers, it probably is so. But that is but a small matter. The work is an abomination, and could only have been published with a view to make gain at whatever acrifice of honor, honest or decency. It is of the Madame Restell school. Need I say more. In conclusion, as I promised, I wish the patrons of the Age all due honor from their connection with it. It is to be presumed the editor knows how to gain and retain their favor

A FATHER.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

WEDNESDAY, April 17

In *Senate*, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from the Penn Society of his State, asking Congress to promote the object of abolishing Slavery. The memorial related chiefly to the annexation of Texas, and was of a character to make Mr. Buchanan doubtful whether to present the memorial here or in Executive session.

Rumor said a treaty to annex Texas would shortly be presented to the Senate. But it was not here at present. The Society from which the memorial came was of ancient date, having been established under the auspices of Franklin. He therefore moved the reference of the memorial and the printing of it. The motion to print and refer were both sent to the Committee

The Post Office Bill was taken up and discussed, but no final action had

In the *House*, the bill making appropriations to Western waters was taken up and a lenghty debate ensued.

The question was upon concurring in the amendments for the improvement of the Ohio river between Pittsburgh and Louisville,—increasing the appropriation from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars! The amendment was agreed to, 90 to 87.

The next appropriation was for the Wabash by including it with other rivers named in the bill for a common share of the benefits. This was lost.

The next question was on concurring in the amendment of the committee striking out (from the said item) the sum of "$180,000," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the sum of "$223,000," for the improvement of the Ohio below Louisville, and of the Missouri, Mississippi, Illinois, and Arkansas rivers. This amendment was lost. Ayes 85, nays 92.

The question now recurred on the substitute amendment of Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana. This substitute, as now explained, consisted of the *original* bill, excepting that $100,000 was substituted for $50,000 for the Ohio river between Pittsburgh and Louisville; that the word 'Illinois' [river] was stricken out in the item for the improvement of the Ohio river below the Falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas rivers '$180,000,' and that the sum was increased to '223,000.'

While this was pending the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 18.

In *Senate*, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, in presenting a memorial in favor of the Tariff reiterated his former assertion that the Senate would not in its present session consent to any modification of the Tariff. The principal part of the day was spent on the Post Office Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams gave notice that at 3 o'clock to day he would present to the House the *Camp Chest* of Gen. Washington.

THE TARIFF.—Mr. McKay said that some days since he moved to take up the Tariff Bill, and stated that he would renew the motion every successive day until the Bill was taken up. He had no disposition to waste the time of the House, but so far he had been unable to obtain the consent of the House to his motion. He now gave notice that on Monday next he would move to take up the Tariff Bill, which he had reported. If his motion was unsuccessful he should regard it as decisive of the opinion of the majority not to act upon the subject at this session, and he would not after that renew his motion.

WESTERN RIVERS AND HARBORS.—The Speaker left the Chair to Mr. Hopkins of Va and the consideration of the Western Harbor Bill was resumed.

After the usual discussion upon "points of order," the House were brought to a vote upon the motion of Mr. Kennedy of Ia. to strike out of the Bill before the House all after the enacting clause, and insert that first reported from the Committee on Commerce. The amendment was rejected, ayes 65, noes 112. Mr. Cobb of Ga. moved that the Bill lie upon the table—rejected, ayes 55, noes 120. The question returned upon the engrossment of the Bill—the yeas and nays were ordered. At this moment Mr. Weller rose and asked to be excused from voting. Mr. W. was proceeding to argue the merits of the question, when Mr. White of Ky. and Mr. Douglass of Illinois called him to order. Mr. Hopkins overruled the point of order.

Mr. Weller went on and said he could not vote for the Bill, because the Illinois River was contained in the bill. It voted to increase taxes, and he would not therefore vote for the bill. The House were dividing upon Mr Weller's motion to be excused when Mr. W. withdrew his motion.

Mr. Douglass now asked to be excused from voting also. His reasons were, he said, precisely the reverse of those given by the gentleman from Ohio. Mr. Douglass went on to make some allusion to a meeting of such of the Ohio delegation who represent Districts on the Ohio River and the members from Indiana.—They had agreed to vote for one class of appropriations and to oppose others as he understood. Mr. D. pointed to the direction of Mr. Davis of Ia. though not to him, and alluded strongly to these meetings.

Mr. Davis with warmth jumped to his feet and said "it was unqualifiedly false." This lie direct was altogether out of order and out of place, and Mr. Davis being told that he was not the person meant, properly and promptly apologized for his remarks. Mr. Davis closed what he had to say by asking to be excused from voting.

Mr. Schenck next rose and asked to be excused, and was giving his reasons, when several members pounced upon him with points of order. The scene for an hour was one of "confusion worse confounded." Very frequently there was a score of members upon the floor at the same time, and it was a common thing for half a dozen members to address the Speaker at once. In the midst of the excitement Mrs. MADISON, accompanied by her niece, Miss Payne, and several members of Congress, entered the Hall and took a seat in front of the Speaker. The lion was tamed for a moment in the presence of a woman, but the confusion soon broke forth in a new blaze.

It appeared from the confession of a score of members that there had been a meeting of Western members to consult in regard to the safety of the Bill before the House. The Illinois members thought that at this meeting an effort had been made to take out the Illinois river. The fact of this meeting coming out almost every member explained the part he took in it. The question recurred upon the engrossment of the bill,—a most important vote and of doubtful issue. The yeas and nays were ordered and the vote was ayes 84, noes 102!! Mr. Duncan moved a reconsideration andspokebriefly upon the merits of the Bill.

WASHINGTON'S CAMP CHEST.—At 3 o'clock the subject was passed over for the day. An immense concourse of people were now within the Hall to hear Mr. Adams. The first services were the reading of a letter from the Hon. John Wethered of Md. to John Quincy Adams, asking him to present thisCamp Chest, which was now laid before the House. Mr. Wm. Sidney Winders Will was then read, and a letter from his father stating that the Camp Chest wrs purchasd at the Mount Vernon sale in 1802.

Mr. Adams then made an eloquent address and was followed by Messrs. Wethered and Kennedy of Md. both of whom spoke feelingly and appropriately to the occasion. Mr. Kennedy then presented a Resolution of thanks to the donors, which expressed great respect for the family of Mr. W. S. Winder. At 10 minutes to four, the House adjourned.

HENRY WIKOFF, THE HERALD, AND FANNY ELSSLER.—Mr. Wikoff has published a second letter affirming the truth of all he stated in his first—and professing his readiness to meet the expenses of the *prosecutions* which the Herald threatens to institute—but never will—against the journals that copied Mr W.'s first letter.

He also adds some new instances of black mail levy on the part of the Herald man; and finally proposes the formation of a common purse to enable any person calumniated by the Herald to prosecute it—a plan not to be thought of twice.

As evidence that Mr. Wikoff is a stranger to the course of the newspaper press in this city, it may be stated, that in enclosing $100 to the Republic for the purpose of beginning this common purse, he designates M. M. Noah as the person who is to be charged with this business—the very man who first set the example among us of dragging private life into the newspapers, and of a system of terrorism resulting from insolent and vindictive personalities

He it was who brought up, as it were, and instructed the miscreant, who has since turned upon him, as he does upon others; and if he could reap alone the harvest of his own sowing, justice, and only justice, would be done.

Such a man is hardly fit to be the Bursar of an association to purify the press.—*New York American.*

CONVICTION OF JOHN M'DANIEL.—At 10 minutes past 11 o clock of yesterday, the case of the United States against McDaniel, charged with the murder of Chavis, was given to the jury—with the single remark of Judge Catron, that they were judges of the jurisdiction and of the facts. The jury retired to their room, and at 4 o'clock, McDaniel was brought into court, and the jury redered their verdict—Guilty of murder, as charged in the indictment. —*St. Louis Rep., April 12.*

PROPOSALS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislature to PURCHASE a FARM and erect suitable buildings for the lodging and maintenance of the Poor of the City of Allegheny, in pursuance of the object of their appointment, hereby give NOTICE that they will receive PROPOSALS, until the 1st day of June next, for an IMPROVED FARM of not less than 150 acres, and not more than 300 acres, and not further from the city than 10 miles. Proposals may be left at the Mayor's office in the City of Allegheny, on or before the time specified, stating the number of acres it contains, the number of acres improved, the situation of the farm, quality of the land, the price per acre, and terms of payment.

THOMAS BARNETT,
HENRY HANNEN,
ROBERT S. CASSAT,
THOMAS FARLEY,
E. W. STEPHENS,
THOS. H. STEWART,
JOHN MORRISON,
WM. TATE,
L. O. REYNOLDS,
Commissioners.

Allegheny city, April 20, 1844—d1w&w6tT.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he resides, in Buffalo township, Butler county, one mile and a half from the village of Freeport, and the Pennsylvania Canal and Allegheny River. The farm contains about 300 acres, about 00 of which are cleared and under good fence; the whole is well watered and timbered, and capable of being so divided as to leave in each division nearly an equal quantity of timber, and cleared land, with a LARGE NEW FRAME DWELLING HOUSE on one, and a smaller LOG HOUSE on the other.

Any person wishing to purchase can obtain further information by applying at the Gazette office, or to the subscriber on the premises.

apr 16—w3T DANIEL GRANT.

LICENCES.

WHOLESALE Dealers and Retailers of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Commodities, or Effects of whatsoever kind or nature, (whether foreign or domestic,)

TAKE NOTICE,

That in compliance with an Act of General Assembly, approved the 7th day of April, A. D. 1830, the Associate Judges and Commissioners of Allegheny county. will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April, 1844 at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking up the returns of the several constables of this county, made to the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions, at March Term, 1844, and to place each of the merchants that have been so returned, dealing as aforesaid, into that class which may appear to be right and just, as provided for by 10th section of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the Treasury and for other purposes," passed the 4th day of May, 1841—when and where each of you may attend, if you think proper, either in person or by agent, and show the amount of your annual sales respectively.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
WM. PORTER,
Associate Judges.
JOHN JOHNSTON,
JOHN FORSYTH,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Allegheny county, April 12, 1844. } apr 12-d2tw3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HAINES, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated to

J. W. DEHARPERT,
JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.,
West Elizabeth, March 27. Executors.
march 29—w6t.

NAHUM WARD'S

Land Office, near the Court House, Marietta, Ohio.

THE undersigned offers for sale in his own right, free of all incumbrance, and title undisputed; upwards of **40,000** acres of excellent farming land, heavy timbered, and well watered, in tracts to suit purchasers.

In the county of Washington, upwards of **10,000** acres located in several Townships, in tracts of from 40 to 640 acres, none of which is more than 25 miles from Marietta, and some 2,000 acres within 9 miles On these lands, in this county, are more than 20 farms, in good order and condition, of greater or less extent, many of which are large with good buildings, orchards, &c., and are most desirable Farms.

In the County of Athens, **8,700** acres, on which are many good Farms.

In Meigs county, upwards of **11,000** acres, on which are several farms of from 20 to 40 acres improved, with comfortable cabins.

In Gallia County, upwards of **10,000** acres, on which are many improved Farms, of from 10 to 20 acres, with cabins.

These Lands are well located, and worthy the notice of European Emigrants.

Prices in accordance with the times; payments made easy. NAHUM WARD.

april 9—w6mT

NEW LEATHER STORE,

No. 101 WOOD STREET,

Four doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather, Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocoo, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,

HAS just received from the Presbyterian Board of Publication, an additional supply of the NEW EDITION of the PSALMS AND HYMNS, in all their variety of size, and styles of binding.

Also, on hand, 50 copies of the CONFESSION OF FAITH; together with a few copies of most of the other publications of the Board, including their tracts to No. 35, this No being Dr. Musgrave's Exposition and Vindication of the Divine Decrees.—Also, the series on Popery.

Also, on hand, a few copies of the Presbyterian Almanac, for 1844—and a general assortment of School Books, Blank work, and Stationery, by the dozen and retail, at the Bookstore, No. 89 Wood st., below Diamond alley. ap 15—d1w&w1tT

LATE ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and Western merchants generally; that they are are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., all of which has been purchased for CASH by Mr. Kennedy, on his recent visit to the manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Sheffield, England, and which we will sell at VERY reduced prices, pledging ourselves to meet any fair Eastern competition. Merchants in the habit of visiting the Atlantic cities, are particularly invited to call.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26.—dtt&w3mos.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Cannonsburg, Pa.

THE winter session in this institution terminated on the 29th of March after a thorough and extensive examination of all the classes, and the usual performances of the literary societies, in composition, oratory and debate. The number of students during the year upwards of 200; of these, upwards of 160 in the regular college classes. Considerable additions to the philosophical apparatus have been made during the last session; other important improvements are contemplated. The price of boarding in the college commons has been reduced to one dollar twenty five cents per week.—On the college farm one dollar twelve cents. In private families in the town and country it varies from one dollar to two dollars per week. The present faculty are as follows:—M Brown, D D, President; James Ramsey, D D, Professor of Hebrew; William Smith, Professor of Languages; Alexander B Brown, A M, Prof of Belles-lettres and Latin; Henry Snyder, A M, Prof of Mathematics, Saml R Williams, A M, Prof of Physical Science; John Penny, A B, Tutor. Summer session will commence on the first of May. Prospects flattering.

apr 15—w2t

AN ACROSTIC.

W ake—wake to your interest, my friends, at our call,
I n our store we have articles suited to all;
L adies, Gentlemen, Children, just step in and see,
L et us show you that none can sell cheaper than we.
I n our large stock of Shoes we have coarse and we've fine,
A nd a thousand more articles, all in our line,
M ade as firmly and neatly as any can be—
T o convince you of this, come walk in and see;
A nd our friends of the *country* we're happy to please
L et them call on us then, and we'll fit them with ease;
B OOTS and SHOES, large or small, we have plenty to show,
R educed for the cash, to a price that is low.
E very lady that values a neat looking foot,
E very one to her taste, we are certain to suit;
S o call in, my friends, and examine our store;
S uch a lot of cheap Shoes, you have not seen before.
H ere, in weather unpleasant, in cold, or in storm,
O vershoes we have plenty, to keep your feet warm,
E very kind—every size,—why you never have thought
S uch a lot of cheap articles, here could be bought.
T RUNKS, too, we will sell you, whenever you call,
O r if they don't suit—charge you nothing at all.
R emember in MARKET STREET, SEVENTY-THREE,
E ver ready to serve you, is WILLIAM ALBREE.

(South-west cor. of the Diamond.) m23—d1&w3m

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Attorney at Law,

Office on Grant street, near the new Court House,
Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Mark
August 11, 1843.—wly.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, ANDREW BOYD, Jr., Administrator of the estate of ROBERT McCONNELL, late of Elizabeth township, has taken out letters on said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of said deceased, will make payment without delay, and all having claims against said estate will present them for settlement. ANDREW BOYD, Jr.

april 9—w6tT*

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT TAYLOR, deceased, late of Fayette township, will please present their accounts to the subscriber at Noblestown, where all persons indebted to the estate, will please make payment.

JOHN TAYLOR,
March 25—w6t* Executor.

TIONESTA, April 20, 1844.

THIS will certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, in six or seven instances, and have found it to be beneficial in every case, bringing away in some instances from 150 to 200 worms.

I use it in preference to all others and recommend it as the best I have ever tried.

apr 20 WILLIAM WOLCUTT.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE great "Allebasi's Medicines," have just reached this county from New York; and, in introducing them to the citizens of this section of the country, the proprietor wishes to state briefly, that these medicines are producing wonderful results wherever they have been used. Persons afflicted with any kind of disease inquire now for "Allebasi's Medicines." To be more particular:

THE BLACK (OR ALLEBASI'S) SALVE cures all kinds of Fever Sores, however bad, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Scalds, slight or severe; Sprains, Sore Throat, Ague in the face, Scald Heads, Chilblains, Poisons; Rheumatism, Inflammatory or Chronic; Swellings of every description; Weakness or pain any in part ofthe system, &c., &c. This Salve should find a place in *every family* in the world, as every one who uses it will testify.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS may be regarded as a sure Panacea for almost every disease which has its seat internally. It is now pretty generally admitted that the *theory of disease* is very simple—that it has its origin in a disordered state of the stomach or bowels, which produces impurity of the blood, and hence the malignant diseases which so often occur, and so frightfully spread mourning and gloom throughout whole regions of country. These Pills have abundantly proved to be pre-eminently *the* remedy for all diseases arising from the above causes. They reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity, and discharging it from the body. They cleanse the blood if impure; and if pure, they prevent its becoming impure, by removing every cause or tendency to that result. As a cathartic, they are not surpassed; as an anti bilious and alterative medicine, they are believed to surpass every other medicine in the world. For diseased Lungs and Liver, Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Fevers of every type, &c., used in connexion with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster they are accomplishing great results. TRY THEM ONCE. No family or person should fail to do this.

ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—Only 12½ cents. This Plaster has already obtained for itself the pre-eminence over every other Plaster in the world. It costs but a trifle, but comes into almost daily use for pain or weakness in the side, chest, back, bowels, joints, muscles, loins, feet, &c, and for Lung and Liver complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous affections, &c., &c.

ALLEBASI'S TOOTACHE DROPS effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes—put into the tooth or the ear, according to the directions, and a cure is certain, where a simple Tootache is the only complaint. No family should fail to buy a package of each of the above medicines, as the whole costs only $1,12½. They will save many a sick day and many a doctor's bill.

☞ Furnished to agents and others at wholesale prices, by L. W. GILBERT, No. 79 Day street, New York, and at retail by

J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.,
BRAUN & REITER, Pittsburgh,
A. HORBACH, Jr., Wilkinsburgh,
JOHN MITCHELL, Allegheny,
G. H. STARR, Ohio Township.
Oct.20, 1843.—wly.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, at this office every description of Printing Materials, including type, cases, leads, rules, sticks, galleys, &c. Among them is a first-rate DOUBLE MEDIUM WASHINGTON PRESS, with the rolling apparatus affixed.—ALSO. Long Primer, Brevier and Minion type. We can fit out one or two printing offices complete. The materials are second hand, but in good order, and will be sold low for cash, or approved acceptances.

THE ORIGINAL,

ONLY TRUE AND GENUINE CURE FOR

LIVER COMPLAINT,

AND other diseases arising from a deranged state of the Liver Symptoms of a Diseased Liver,—General loss of appetite; sickness of the stomach; pains in the head, shoulders, back and sides, sense of weariness with sleepless nights; costiveness of bowels, followed in some cases by looseness; slight dry cough; low spirits, with disinclination to every duty, are prominent symptoms of a diseased state of the liver. The liver is, however, often much deranged when the most formidable symptoms are absent, and becomes sadly out of order before it is known.

HYPOCONDRIACS AND HYSTERICS.

A class of persons subject to hypocondriac or low spirits, whose bowels are always torpid and confined for days together; whose sufferings are often extreme, will derive positive and remarkable benefit and relief from the frequent use of the Liver Pills; such persons should be encouraged to use them. They sit down often in despair of being benefitted by any medicine, when, in fact they are in many cases very easily relieved.

☞ Females subject to hysterics and other nervous diseases, whose digestion is bad and bowels torpid, will find benefit from the steady, cautious use of these pills, once or twice a week, in doses sufficient to operate briskly.

AGUE AND FEVER.

The Liver is more or less out of order in all attacks of ague and fever; so much so, that the ague is not always curable, unless the liver is first set right. Attempts to check Agues by Quinine, when the liver is diseased, frequently bring on general DROPSY. If the Liver Pills be used before taking quinine, and cautiously continued after it, so as to keep the bowels open according to the general directions, not only will return of chills be less frequent, but the cure will be more perfect.

The Liver Pill is particularly useful in all aguish sections of the country. In all such regions, the liver is so often in a bad state as to be concerned in producing a large portion of their maladies. Let the resident population give it a fair trial,—keep their bowels open with the pill—take in each case 20 grains of quinine between the chills to check them, and 15 grains every eight or ten days afterwards, for several weeks, and they will seldom need a physician for ague and fever.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sold by J. BAKER, Wheeling, Va; PETER HUGUS, Canton; C. C WICK, Warne; J. & H. DUNCAN, Poland, Ohio; J. W. BARR, Greensburg, Pa.

ap 9—wT.

ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULA.

New York, August 7, 1843.

MR. C. C. BRISTOL:—Sir—I have great pleasure in bearing public testimony—for I trust you will publish it to the world—to the powerful and surprising effect of your Sarsaparilla on a grandson of mine. The boy was fearfully afflicted with Scrofula in his right eye, to that extent as to banish all hope of his ever seeing again with it. So extensive was the ulceration, that it was feared by the family it would never be cured; but that at no distant day it would prove the end of him, as to his life. All who beheld the boy pitied him, and would recommend one and another remedy. But all alike was unsuccessful, as like the efforts of the different physicians who prescribed for him.

Month after month passed away, with no other change but for the worse, and his sufferings more intolerable. Our feelings as to his fate can be better imagined than told, and what more to do we knew not, but the hand of Providence interposed. One of our friends in conversation with another gentleman, named the case of my grandson to him, and brought him to see the boy. This gentleman informed us that hopeless as the case was, Bristol's Sarsaparilla would cure him. This appeared too much to hope for, but being assured by the gentleman of its efficacy, we ventured to try it, and now we have the unspeakable satisfaction of saying he is entirely cured from his scrofula; and we now take great satisfaction in recommending your valuable and efficacious remedy, viz: Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,
JACOB DOBBS,
136 Stanton street, corner of Attorney st.
To C. C. BRISTOL, Esq.

I hereby certify, that the above statement of the cure of my son is correct in every particular.

MARIA PENTLOW.

For sale wholesale and retail by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.
april 4 corner of 6th and Wood sts

B. A. Fahnestock & Co's Rubefacient.

A VEGETABLE LINIMENT for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, and all other complaints that require the external application of stimulants. It is equally efficacious in many diseases of Horses and Cattle, such as Sprains, Bruises, Ringbone, Spavin, &c.

Having made use of two bottles of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Rubefacient, I am almost cured of the Rheumatism, with which I have been severely afflicted for four years, and for the last six months have not been able to leave my room. I have had three doctors, and have tried their medicine, but found no relief until I got your Rubefacient.

Allegheny Feb. 12, 1844. H. S. WARNER.

The lady who brought the above certificate, states that she called on Miss Warner, last Christmas, and found her confined to her bed with the Rheumatism, and perfectly helpless—being unable to turn in her bed to feed herself, or even to lift her hand to her head. Her hands were contracted and distorted, and her joints considerably enlarged by the violence of the inflammation. She advised her to use the Rubefacient, but she said that she was then under the care of a physician, and she wished to give his remedies a fair trial; but if no relief was obtained she would then try it. She continued to use the prescription of her attending physician until near the middle of January, when her friend's purchased a bottle of the Rubefacient. the very first application of which produced a copious perspiration, and greatly mitigated the pain. The relief was so great and so immediate, that she was encourged to persevere in its use, and by the time the first bottle was used, she was able to leave her room and walk about the house, which she had not been able to do before for six months. She has continued to improve ever since, and the certificate she now sends is in her own hand-writing. Though not entirely cured, yet she feels greatly encouraged by the almost certain prospect she has of being speedily and entirely relieved from her protracted and agonizing pains.

This may certify that I was attacked last winter with the Rheumatism in my left knee, and also in my right wrist. My hand was contracted with the pain and was useless for about four weeks. I used a variety of remedies without receiving the least benefit, until about a week since, when I got a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Rubefacient, four applications of which entirely cured my knee, and six or seven cured my wrist, so that I now have the use of my hand as well as ever. SIMON DRUM.

Allegheny city, March 9th, 1844.

Prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Druggists, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

March 23.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

AGREEABLY to the provisions contained in the will of the late Thomas Cassilly, deceased, the subscribers offer for sale the following valuable real estate, in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—

One lot of ground fronting on Water street, near Market street, and adjoining Hanna and Gordon's warehouse, being thirty-five feet front on Water street, and extending back one hundred and sixty feet to Front street, on which there is erected a spacious brick dwelling on Water street, now occupied as a public house by Mr. John Varner, and two 3 story brick dwellings with back buildings on Front street. ALSO one lot fronting on Liberty street between Cecil's alley and St. Clair street, being 30 feet in front and one hundred and ten feet back to a ten foot alley, on which is erected two three story brick dwellings, with convenient back buildings, now occupied by Mr. Michael Kane as a Cabinet-Ware room, and by Mr Samuel Lindsey, as a Grocery establishment. This property will be sold on fair and accommodating terms.

Enquire of Mr. P. Mulvany, at his glass ware house, corner of Market and Water streets, or to either of the subscribers.

HENRY McCULLOUGH,
JAMES CASSILY,
JAMES BLAKELY,
JAMES C. CUMMINS,
Executors.
dec 12—wtf

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

No 65 Market Street,

ROBERT H. PEEBLES,

HAS just received and is now opening at No 65 Market street, a complete and extensive assortment of all descriptions of HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SALDERY, which he has recently selected himself, from this falls importations, at New York and Philadelphia He is now prepared to fill orders for every variety of articles in his line of business. His arrangements with the European factories, through their agents in this country, will enable him to keep a constant supply, and at prices to correspond with the importers at New York and Philadelphia.

Determined to secure the patronage of MERCHANTS in the COUNTRY, he has made the most liberal arrangements for keeping up his stock and at prices that will meet with their approval. To this class of customers he would particularly address himself, having made his purchases expressly with a view to their custom.

Steamboat and House Furnishers will find him fully supplied with articles in their line.

Mechanics of all kinds will find a complete assortment of Planes, Edged Tools, Files, Anvils and Vices.

R. H. P. is also sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of Locks and other articles manufactured at Birmingham, by James Patterson, Jr., where orders for all articles of his manufacture will be received and promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Oct 14 1843—wtf